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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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A YEAR OF CHINA POLITICS AND AMERICAN POLICY

THE announcement that the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China are to hold their annual conference in Tientsin the latter part of October serves to call attention again to the last meeting of these American commercial bodies which was held in Shanghai a year ago and for a consideration of what has happened in China since that time. In the introduction to the report issued following the last annual meeting, copies of which were mailed to all members of Congress and government officials in Washington, the following statements appeared:

"America has a definite and well-established policy toward China, based upon the Open-Door policy of John Hay and the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty adopted at the Washington Conference, but the trouble with America's relations with China at the present time is due principally to the lack of a definite program. . . . . Inasmuch as America took the lead in calling the Washington Conference and in directing its discussions, it is to be expected that this leadership on the part of the United States is to be maintained, otherwise the prestige which accrued to America as a result of the Washington meeting is likely to be lost."

IN addition to this statement in the introduction, the report contained a number of resolutions dealing specifically with conditions in China, the earnest intention of the Chambers being in this way to call to the attention of the American government and the American people as well the serious state of China and to induce the government to attend closely to the China situation because of the fact that the continued disorder was affecting adversely the interests of Americans in China. The word "interests" naturally included missionary-educational institutions and programs as well as business investments. To quote from the report. "The lack of a definite program on part of the American government in respect to China which has been very much in evidence since the close of the Washington Conference, has been nothing short of disastrous to American interests in this country. The uncertainty has prevented the extension of business generally and in the case of firms with branches in the interior of China it has caused withdrawals and losses or depreciation of investment which has been most serious. Practically the same thing applies to American missionary and educational endeavor in the interior of the country. Obviously a country harassed by unrestrained banditry and uncontrolled soldiery offers little opportunity for the efficient conduct of missionary educational work. The American people

have probably invested in China an amount of money in missionary-educational work which far exceeds the amount which has been invested in business and it obviously is the affair of the American government to adopt measures for protecting these enterprises as well as the enterprises of business men."

NATURALLY this report attracted some attention in the United States. There was considerable newspaper comment and some criticism of the inactivity of the State Department in reference to the China situation. Finally Secretary Hughes instead of welcoming the report of the Associated American Chambers as a valuable commentary or viewpoint on the situation of China from the standpoint of Americans resident in China and familiar with the field, became highly indignant and sent the American Minister at Peking to Shanghai to hold conferences with the various American organizations and to try to induce them to keep quiet on the subject. The conferences which were held in Shanghai by the American Minister with representatives of American organizations were supposed to be confidential, but as is usual on such occasions the information leaked out and has received the attention of the press. The *Chicago Daily News* one of the leading newspapers in America, which has been represented in the Orient for several years by Mr. Junius Wood (now home on vacation) printed in its issue of July 28 a full column of comment on Dr. Schurman's visit to Shanghai under the heading "Seeking to Muzzle Americans in China—Minister Schurman objects to Publication of Resolutions Criticising Policy." The dispatch is too long for reproduction here but the following extracts will serve to give an idea of its contents,

"MEMBERS of American organizations in Shanghai have been informed by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China, that Secretary of State Hughes is displeased with their frank discussion of conditions in this country and the fact that their views are reaching the public in the United States. Supposedly acting under orders from Washington the American Minister made a special trip from Peking for the purpose of muzzling expression of American opinion, unless submitted to and approved by the Legation. . . . . Dr. Schurman produced a long dispatch from Secretary Hughes, about ten pages of large-sized paper, in which the Secretary indicated that he was tremendously displeased at reports from China to the effect that Americans (in China) were dissatisfied with Hughes' policy in China. . . . Dr. Schurman made particular reference to the published reports of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and of the annual meeting of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China. Dr. Schurman asserted that the circulation of these reports, as well as the cables from Shanghai to American newspapers were 'interfering with America's policy in China' . . . The Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China, which includes the organizations in Shanghai, Harbin, Hankow, Tientsin and other cities aroused the ire of the State Department because of correspondence between the American chamber of commerce of Hankow and the American Legation in Peking, which was submitted to the meeting. In its letter the Hankow chamber characterized the American policy in China as carried out by the Legation as one of secrecy and inaction.' Dr. Schurman spiritedly denied this and called for specifications. The flourishing Hankow chamber replied for the purpose of substantiating its charge of secrecy that it was impossible to obtain an expression of policy from the Legation on matters affecting American business in China, and that the Portugese minister, as dean of the diplomatic corps, assumed to speak for the American delegation, even going so far as publicly to contradict statements made by reliable Americans. The correspondence also indicated that the Legation, instead of frankly informing Americans as to its policy, frequently repudiated what were presumably accurate statements of American policy. A more recent instance of this was when the Legation in a statement to Chinese newspapers denied the veracity of newspaper cables from Washington, which said that the State Department had commented on the Russian-Chinese negotiations."

AT the conclusion of this interview between Dr. Schurman and the representatives of American organizations in Shanghai, Dr. Schurman was asked flatly, "What is the American Policy toward China?" In reply to this question, the American Minister was quoted in the *Chicago Daily News* article referred to above as follows:

"DR. SCHURMAN ASSERTED THAT THE PRESENT AMERICAN POLICY WITH REFERENCE TO CHINA CONSISTED IN: FIRST, OUR TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP FOR THE CHINESE PEOPLE, AND SECOND, INSISTENCE UPON THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS AS GUARANTEED BY THE TREATIES."

In the issue of the *Review* for January 12 there was published a copy of an unofficial letter written by Secretary Hughes to the Secretary of the Republican National Committee which also gave an insight into the ideas of the Secretary of State with reference to the Administration's policy pertaining to China, part of which we reprint because of its bearing on this discussion.

"I am happy to assure you," wrote Mr. Hughes, "that there is no occasion whatsoever for an apprehension that this Administration has departed from our traditional attitude of friendship for China, or is throwing its influence to Japan to the detriment of China. As I need not remind you, the Conference on the Limitation of Armament accomplished for China results which would otherwise have been impossible. It was the means of putting an end alike to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which for years had been considered by the Chinese as creating, in favor of Japan, a situation seriously detrimental to the interests of China, and to the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, which had since 1917 placed this Government in a somewhat equivocal position as regards its relationship to Japan on questions affecting China. The Conference furthermore gave to our traditional principle of the open door a definiteness of meaning and an authoritative recognition by the Powers, such as it had not theretofore possessed, and established a means of safeguarding that principle by provisions for publicity which would to the fullest degree possible obviate the danger of secret intrigues in regard to contracts and concessions sought from China. It established the integrity of Chinese territory upon a basis of definite international agreement, and made provision for respecting the neutrality of Chinese territory in the event of any future war in the Far East. And in addition to various matters of minor consequence which the Powers conceded to the desires of the Chinese Government, it arranged for an immediate increase of the Chinese tariff duties to the full rates allowed by the treaties, and furthermore made provision for a Special Conference which should authorize the Chinese Government to levy a surtax (amounting roughly to 50 percent of the existing tariff rates) upon the Chinese Government's fulfilling certain conditions contemplated by existing treaties.....The Far Eastern policy followed by the Administration in connection with the Conference remains unaltered in its main objectives, and has in its application been modified only to the extent necessitated by the changes which have meanwhile taken place within China itself. Those

changes, I very much regret to say, have been a disappointment to those who had hoped that a fuller measure of opportunity for independent development would hasten the evolution of a more normal and orderly internal administration in China, and make possible the establishment of a governmental entity capable of fulfilling the international obligations correlative to the rights of sovereignty which the Conference recognized and sought to safeguard for China....."

THUS did Secretary Hughes state his disappointment that conditions in the Far East pertaining to China, did not develop as he expected them to develop following the Conference and as China's Delegation to the Conference promised they would develop. France, which country had been an unwilling party to most of the actions of the Washington Conference on the subject of arms limitation, refused to ratify the Washington Conference Treaties respecting China. China herself embarked at once upon a disastrous civil war between the Chihli and Mukden factions, and following that because of her weakened condition and the swollen provincial armies embarked upon a venture in banditry which dismayed the whole civilized world. Then Soviet Russia, which country was barred from the Washington Conference, entered the picture and in spite of protests from Washington made a treaty with China, certain sections of which were distinctly displeasing to Secretary Hughes. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, once the great democratic leader of China and friend of the United States, turned radical and rabid, made an alliance with the Moscow extreme communists and is now preaching the doctrine of hatred toward America and Americans. Instead of reducing the size of her armies as China's Delegation promised at the Conference, recruiting has gone steadily on and now. , . . .

THE country is embarking on another disastrous civil war primarily between Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, but actually a conflict of deep significance which may shake the very existence of the Republic and result in the establishment of a military dictatorship in complete alliance with the military dictatorship which is Soviet Russia. No one knows what the outcome of the present struggle may be, but that it has possibilities of involving international complications, everyone familiar with the situation realizes. One needs but walk along the Shanghai Bund and observe some twenty-two foreign men-of-war anchored in the harbor with marines on board ready for landing (now landed) to sense the tenseness of the situation. This should be sufficient to show that the American Commercial organizations in China knew what they were talking about a year ago when they sought to inform their countrymen at home of the critical status of the China situation. Now a few words about American policy at this stage of the game! What shall it be?

A few months ago an American missionary, home on leave, Dr. Robert Fitch, president of Hangchow Christian College was quoted in the papers in the Far East as saying in a public address delivered at Vassar College during the month of June that the "Pathetic pacifism of the United States was responsible for the Russo-Japanese war and it is now responsible for the demoralization of China. The fundamental of international relations should be based upon justice and the enforcement of contract. Exalting peace above justice is a most frequent and certain cause of war. Though the United States was a signatory of the first Hague Treaty it did nothing to prevent the Russian march into Manchuria, and Japan was forced into a war of self-defence. The United States was one of the five signatory nations in a treaty for the commercial development of China signed at the end of the administration of President Taft. The economic relations entered into under the treaty were severed by President Wilson against the wishes of America's associates and as a result when the war came on, China was thrown into the lap of Japan as a prey for economic exploitation. . . , . America's pacifism as manifested in the Far Eastern policy has been responsible for most of China's ills during the last half century."

AS an offset to this statement by Dr. Fitch, we have a reply to the above, in defence of pacifism by another well-known missionary Mr. James F. Yard, associate editor of the *China Christian Advocate*, official organ of the East Asia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"We cannot agree that the United States could have accomplished more in the Far East with the 'big stick' than she has through friendship. If Dr. Fitch means that the United States has often lacked a foreign policy, that she has, because of that, blundered many times, we can agree with him. But we do not believe she would hold the place that she does in the world today if she had been more of a military power. . . . . It is terrifying to contemplate the union of Japan with Russia and China—and probably Germany, against the Anglo-Saxons. Japan can more easily make an alliance—a real alliance, social and political—with Russia than with any other Western power. The Russians have no false pride of race in dealing with China or Japan. There will be no bogey of Racial Equality in their negotations. . . . The United States must remember that neither the Russians nor the Germans are held by the actions of the Washington Conference. If such blundering diplomacy (Japanese exclusion legislation by the U. S. Congress) continues, Japan may easily feel that she is not held. It would not be surprising if these three nations have already entered into secret agreements."

AND finally on this subject we quote again from the recent book by Mr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, "America's Place in the World."

Where we have failed in the Far East is in not appreciating the importance of a free China to our commerce. We have sentimentalized about the Chinese victims of European and Japanese aggression. But that is as far as it has gone. We have been unwilling to demand and support as a nation a vigorous foreign policy in the Far East, undertaken for China's sake. But if public opinion were educated to understand that a strong and healthy China, standing on her own feet, a China in which no foreign nations had spheres of influence or special privileges, meant security and prosperity for the United States, we should gladly do for our own sake what we would never do for China's sake. We should not limit our protests against European and Japanese encroachment to the sending of notes."

THE present situation of China calls for action. Manifestly the old policy of making paper gestures which we leave to "moral force" to support, are not sufficient. All of the treaties in the world will not help the China situation unless there is a definite program developed at the same time which

will set China on her feet. Whether this program should be "hard" or "soft" is of no particular consequence. Probably it should be midway between, but it has got to be something definite! The United States has got to think of China not as something to save for China's sake so much as something to save for America's sake. The United States has got to come to the point where she will consider the Open Door Doctrine as the unilateral policy of the United States similar to the attitude of the American people toward the Monroe Doctrine. Either that, or quit playing with the situation and get out altogether—which of course can't be done under any conditions. The American merchants and the American missionaries in China do not want to see China divided up and neither do they want to see China become the invalid ward of a group of Powers. They want to see a strong China able to stand on her own feet and able to defend her own interests. They want to see a democratic China and not an autocratic China. And finally they want to see the United States stand for something definite and constructive in the Far East as she is now standing for something definite and constructive in Europe. Washington Conference or no Washington Conference, the time for a new deal in respect to China has come and the Americans in the Orient want to see their government take its proper place in this picture and quit playing at it. They want to see the United States send its strongest men to the Orient armed with authority for drafting a program that the American people will back with all the strength of their nation which is available. The time for secrecy, inaction and drifting is past!

$3,000,000 Exports to U. S. in August

The following table issued by Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, furnishes information concerning declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States during the month of August 1924.

The value of the declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States during August 1924 was $3,305,722, and for the first eight months of 1924 $25,505,600, in United States currency. July 1924 exports amounted to $3,195,461.

The principal articles exported to the United States from Shanghai, China, during August 1924, and the values thereof, were as follows:

ARTICLE	*Month of August.*	*Total for Year Up To August 31st.*
Egg albumen, dried	$ 54,036	$1,351,339
„ „ frozen	1,412	18,193
„ products, „	15,307	50,665
„ whole, dried	11,935	107,813
„ „ frozen	✓83,079	83,079
„ yolk, dried	23,959	497,536
„ „ frozen	✓41,763	283,269
Buffalo hides	1,015	147,398
Cow hides	———	1,973
Wood oil	18,708	25,114
Goat and kid skins	40,205	1,454,040
Bristles	124,552	707,642
Camphor, crude	✓26,402	441,154
Cotton, raw	———	166,601
Cotton, laces and embroideries	295,298	1,756,128
Silk, raw	937,762	5,905,890
„ waste	45,501	194,198
„ wild	450,149	✓ 1,611,256
Silk piece goods	10,197	68,141
Silk misc. manufactures	2,023	23,952
Pongee	4,429	204,734
Gold coins	52,770	771,277
Gold bars	375,141	3,327,429
Mah Jongg	22,734	777,743
Totals	$2,639,277	$18,976,554

30-042

Organization of the Peking Trade Marks Bureau

THE organization of the Bureau is in a large measure still in formation, in as much as the Bureau is still in its infancy. While, therefore, the present personnel is well in a position to cope with the work of the Bureau, the authorities responsible for its administration nevertheless always bear in mind that the Bureau is one of those official departments where efficiency is most needed, and that, in consequence, its machinery must, along with the increase of its work, receive from time to time expansion and adjustment. Its existing organization is very simple. While it is responsible to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, it is headed by a Director who has full authority to direct its administration. Under the Director, the Bureau is divided into two Departments and four Sections, each of which is headed by a responsible chief. One of these Departments is in charge of all matters connected with examination of trade marks submitted for registration, the other with matters connected with hearings concerning trade marks. As efficiency demands a division of labor, the Bureau has from the beginning its work divided and assigned according to its respective nature to different hands. Of the four sections mentioned one takes charge of all matters of registration, another looks after matters of compilation and translation which include the editing of two journals, one in Chinese, the *Trade Make Gazette*, the other in English, the *Trade Mark Record*. These journals appear twice monthly, but may appear more frequently, if necessary. Secretarial work is confined to the third section, while the fourth section is entrusted exclusively with money matters and staff work. Practically the administration of the Bureau is conducted on lines similar to those followed by Trade Mark Bureaux in Europe and America, perhaps with this qualification, namely, the Bureau often has to undertake work which is not likely to be assumed by similar bureaux in other countries. The Bureau takes into consideration, in many ways, the fact that there is a large foreign commercial interest in China and, as the question of trade marks is closely bound up with it, everything important concerning trade marks has to be made intelligible to foreigners—a feature of the administration which may be called distinct. For instance the Trade Mark Law and Detailed Regulations are translated into English together with all notices of importance that may be issued by the Bureau from time to time. The *Trade Mark Record* in English corresponding to the *Trade Mark Gazette* is edited as above mentioned. Another feature of the Bureau is that it is equipped with men educated in different countries, some of whom, apart from being well versed in the languages of the countries in which they were educated, have also made special studies of the Trade Mark Laws of those countries. It is the intention of the Bureau to appoint a foreign legal expert as adviser and the International Trade Mark Association in Switzerland has been asked through the Chinese Minister in Switzerland to recommend some one for the post. Many wires have been exchanged in connection with this matter and it is hoped that the appointment will soon be made.

Trade Inquiries

The Malcolm Tire Co., 27-43 W. 60th St., New York City, desire to sell in this market first, blemished and surplus tire stocks from Fisk, Federal, Miller, General and Ajax Factories.

Atlantic & Pacific Trading Co., 216 Pine St., San Francisco, desire to make connection with importers of American oranges, lemons, grape fruit and fresh fruit in general.

S. Serfaty, Casablanca, Maroc. desire to make connection with an American Company exporting green tea from China.

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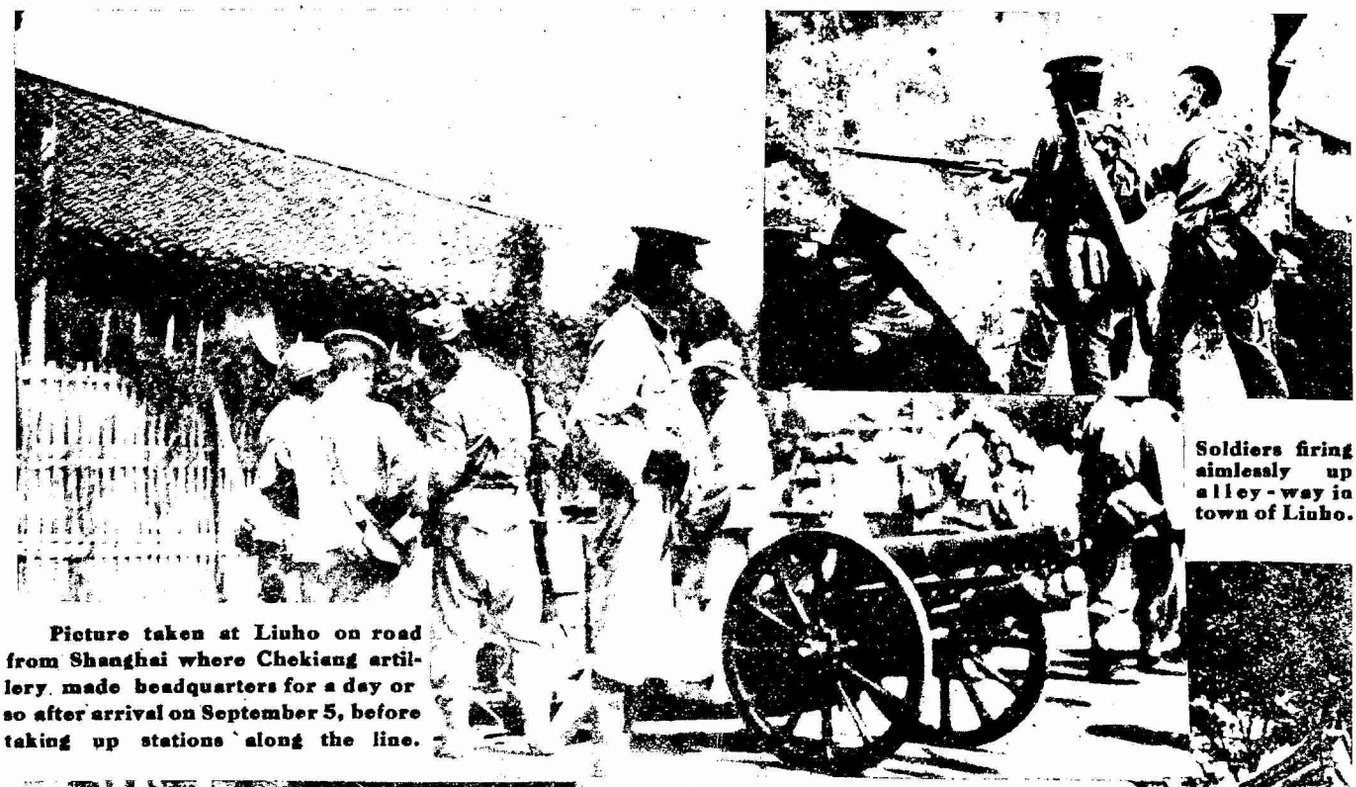
Colonel Chang Yi-sheng, commander of the Chekiang troops who have held Liuho against Kiangsu attacks during the first week of fighting. Colonel Chang and 2,000 Fukien troops arrived just in time on September 5 when Kiangsu forces had actually taken possession of half of the town of Liuho.

Kiangsu-Chekiang engagement on the afternoon of September 6. The artillery leader of the Chekiang forces is standing on the elevation at the right directing the fire. His bravery dispels any doubts as to the courage of Chinese soldiery. In the middle foreground lies a wounded soldier who was unattended for about 20 minutes till the Kiangsu firing died down. In the photo, a comrade is putting a wet cloth over the inch-deep furrow which a Kiangsu bullet plowed through the top of the wounded man's scalp.

Chekiang soldiers firing at the Kiangsu line, three-quarters of a mile away. A bugle a few feet to the right kept blowing encouragement to the men on the line and as Kiangsu troops broke and ran under the heavy fire Chekiang poured into their ranks, cheers burst forth which kept up the morale of the defenders.

Chekiang soldiers loading and firing during engagement of the afternoon of September 6. These soldiers have withstood attack after attack from the Kiangsu troops during the past week, and must quite agree with Sherman's definition of war.

30-043

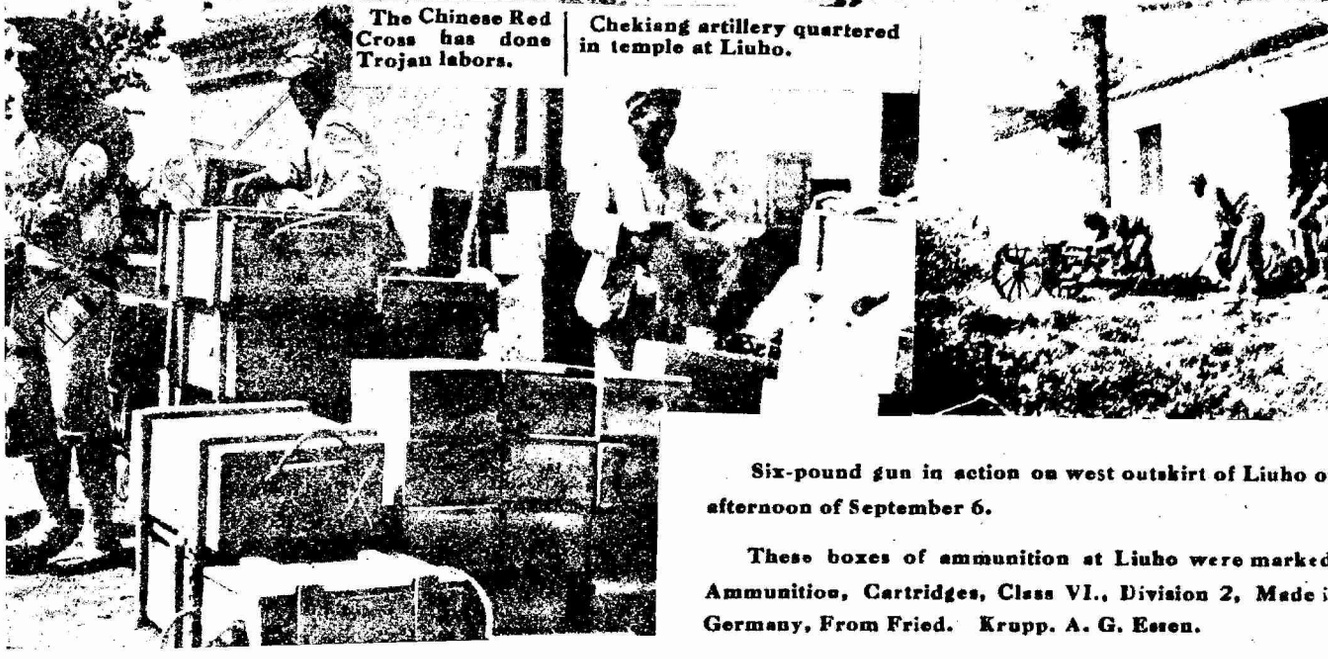


Soldiers firing aimlessly up alley-way in town of Liuho.

Picture taken at Liuho on road from Shanghai where Chekiang artillery made headquarters for a day or so after arrival on September 5, before taking up stations along the line.

The Chinese Red Cross has done Trojan labors.

Chekiang artillery quartered in temple at Liuho.



Six-pound gun in action on west outskirt of Liuho on afternoon of September 6.

These boxes of ammunition at Liuho were marked: Ammunition, Cartridges, Class VI., Division 2, Made in Germany, From Fried. Krupp. A. G. Essen.

Week of Hard Fighting Gives Little Advantage to Chekiang or Kiangsu

A week of daily fighting along most of the 50 mile line which divides the forces under General Chi of Kiangsu province from those under General Lu of Chekiang province has resulted in practically no change of the relative position of either side nor can either side be said to have gained any appreciable advantage over the other. Fighting has been severest along the Shanghai-Nanking railway between Nanziang and Huangtu on the Chekiang side and Anting, which is in possession of Kiangsu; and it has also been continual and intense in the Liuho sector on the bank of the Yangtze river. Day and night Kiangsu has launched heavy attacks with forces thought to be superior in number to the Chekiang troops defending the area around Shanghai for possession of which the war is being fought. Many of the attacks have for the time being been successful and ground has been won by Kiangsu, but Chekiang counter-attacks have every time forced the Kiangsu troops to retire. So the line has see-sawed a mile or two back and forth but with no decisive change. Tons of ammunition have been expended; and it is wondered how long supplies will last.

Lake Taihu Sector

During the last two or three days, Chekiang has apparently been taking the offensive to the south of Lake Taihu where the border of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces meets. On this front, Kiangsu might make a direct drive against Hangchow, the Chekiang capital, or Chekiang might march on Changchow, the Kiangsu base of operations, and on to Nanking, the Kiangsu capital. Latest reports were that Chekiang troops were fighting just over the Kiangsu border within about one mile of Ihing.

At Huchow, General Lu is constructing an airoplane field, and interest in this development of the fighting is eagerly awaited. As yet, no aeroplanes, of which General Lu is reported to have about 30 and General Chi to have received about that number from the North, have participated in the fighting. The aero field at Huchow, though some 600 coolies are working on it, is not expected to be in anything like readiness for use before the first week in October. It is quite possible that by that time, a decision will have been reached otherwise.

Huangtu Sector

Unquestionably the hardest fighting with the largest forces engaged has transpired along the railway line. The day after fighting started on September 3, Chekiang seized the railway station at Shanghai, and the line has been used exclusively for military purposes ever since, no passenger nor freight trains running for the general public up the Shanghai-Nanking section, though traffic to Hangchow has not been interrupted.

Nanziang, 15 miles from Shanghai has been the Chekiang base in this sector with the majority of the fighting being done a few miles up the line between Huangtu and Anting. The Kiangsu base has remained at Quinsan, which was converted into an armed city prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Heavy artillery has been used by both sides, and the killed and wounded have passed the thousand mark on both sides during the first week. The Red Cross has taken care of several hundred casualties with great efficiency. In Shanghai, several hospitals are full of wounded.

Liuho Sector

Kiangsu has been making determined efforts to capture Liuho, a town of from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, near the terminus of an excellent road from Shanghai, and practically the only obstacle between Kiangsu and Woosung Fort, whose possession is one of the objects of the fighting. On September 5 and again on the 9th, Kiangsu troops actually penterated Liuho, but neither time were they able to establish a hold on it. The Kiangsu line encloses Liuho on three sides, Chekiang still possessing the road to Shanghai which has proven the salvation of the point to its defenders. The transport of 2,000 Fukien troops to Liuho on September 5 over the road saved the city for Chekiang. Up to that time it was defended by but 1,000 men. Latest report is that 6,000 Fukien troops are guarding the city, which it is believed will be extremely difficult to capture by direct fighting, though a strategic move might be successful.

The Nanking navy holds the Yangtze river right down to Woosung. The navy has not played the part expected of it, as yet, in bombarding Liuho and Woosung Fort in combination with the Kiangsu land forces. The navy has fired on Liuho to a slight extent, but without appreciable results. Troops are being brought down the Yangtze from Nanking in large ships formerly belonging to the Austrian Lloyd line. A surprise attack by men in automobiles was frustrated on the evening of September 6, but it failed of success by but little.

Northern Aid for Kiangsu

The extent to which the Peking government, particularly Marshal Wu Pei-fu, is helping the Kiangsu forces has not been definitely revealed in Shanghai, because for the first few days of fighting almost no news from Kiangsu reached Shanghai, due to the cutting of the Shanghai-Nanking railway. Water communication down the Yangtze has not been disturbed, but Nanking being under military law has not allowed much leakage of important war maneuvers. Early this week, communication between Shanghai and Soochow was resumed by means of the Soochow river.

From all reports received, the North is sending supplies and men to General Chi's aid. It has been reported that Marshal Wu Pei-fu himself was en route to Kiangsu to take charge of the fighting. Should the superior war strategy heretofore displayed by Wu Pei-fu be brought against the Chekiang troops, it is not impossible that Kiangsu might be successful, especially if Wu brought with him several thousand soldiers. Wu would unquestionably deliver a quick, heavy blow, and that is a possibility which may be realized at any moment, virtually ending the war.

Chang Tso-lin Marching against Peking

The extent of Peking's and Wu Pei-fu's aid to Kiangsu is believed to depend largely on the strength with which Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria attacks from the North. Already he has mobilized, informed the foreign consuls in Manchuria that he is forced to fight to save his ally General Lu of Chekiang, Peking has declared war on Chang because of his having mobilised, and already the Manchurian troops, reputed to be the best equipped and drilled of all China's soldiers, are marching towards Peking from Shanhaikwan. What effect the recent floods will have on his drive, and the preparation and ability of the Peking forces to meet his attack can not be known except by actual encounter between the two factions. Chang Tso-lin has plenty of money which Peking certainly lacks, but with Marshal Wu Pei-fu leading the Northern forces, they will put up stiff resistance.

When fighting began, Sun Yat-sen in Kwangtung immediately issued a manifesto in which he announced an expedition northward from the South in aid of General Lu. He expected to use the armies of Kwangsi, Hupeh and Hunan for the expedition, leaving his Kwangtung troops in sole possession of Canton, which would be a victory for him there. The Yunnan troops, however, were not disposed to move, and the Canton merchants refused to give Sun Yat-sen money for the expedition unless be should release the guns and ammunition recently seized from the Volunteer Corps. Likewise, General Chen Chiung-ming threatened to renew fighting against Sun, so that his expedition which he announced would start on September 9 was abandoned before that date arrived.

Foreign Protection for Shanghai

With the outbreak of hostilities on September 3, naval vessels stationed in the Orient by the powers began concentrating at Shanghai. More than a score have been anchored in the Whangpoo river between Woosung and the arsenal at Lunghua, with orders to fire should foreign property be attacked or even endangered by the soldiers of either Chekiang or Kiangsu. Marines to the number of about 1,000 have been landed by the Japanese and French, and have been stationed at points on the edge of the Settlements from which danger is likely should Kiangsu break throught the Chekiang line.

Shanghai Volunteers on Duty

Early on the morning of September 9, the Shanghai Volunteers were called out. They were divided into three shifts which are on active duty for fours with eight hours off. The entire Corps is in uniform and ready for service at a moment's call. The Recreation ground has been made the centralization point of the Corps and has taken on the appearance of an armed camp. On the outskirts of the Settlement, barbed wire fences are in readiness to be raised if danger threatens, and there is no doubt that a determined stand is to be made to preserve strict neutrality within the borders of the Settlements. It is not believed that any trouble will arise involving the foreigners, but the number of refugees in the Settlement from the war area and the presence of troops on the borders, with the possibility of their being stampeded by a successful Kiangsu attack, makes foreign readiness for every untoward eventuality necessary.

China Takes to the Motion Picture

(From the Chinese Economic Monthly)

While the motion picture industry has not made the rapid progress in China that is apparent in Western countries, a number of companies are now producing films in this country; and the industry appears to be on the threshold of a period of extensive development, in which the work of Chinese producers will undoubtedly predominate. Certain foreign firms, mentioned below, have been taking pictures in China for sometime but chiefly to appeal to foreign tastes and for exhibition abroad. They have not yet undertaken to any large extent to popularize films taken in China among the Chinese people.

From a recent Commercial Press production

The first motion picture theater in China was established in Shanghai in 1909. Now there are over seventy houses in various parts of the country where the people, from the highest to the lowest classes, seek entertainment. One of the factors to retard the growth of theaters and the popularity of pictures with the vast majority of the people is the captioning of films in English. Moreover, certain plots show institutions and customs and point morals unknown and unappreciated by a considerable portion of Chinese audiences. In this respect American films with their emphasis on the happy ending and the eventual triumph of right and justice have a far better chance of appealing to the Chinese than those European films which maintain a tragedy to its logical conclusion, while spectacles in historical romances are also a sure drawing card.

But the development of the industry in China on any large scale would seem to depend upon the production of films showing scenes and customs familiar to the Chinese people. A start has been made with entirely Chinese casts, but among producers and critics there is a wide divergence of opinion as to which of several types of Chinese plays should be screened. Chinese plays and stories are almost all historical, and stage characters representing half-mythological figures of hundreds of years ago are watched with breathless interest by playgoers. A rich fund of material is available to the producer with the means and experience to turn these plays and stories to account for the screen.

Movie companies, both Chinese and foreign, are content for the time being to depict entirely modern stories which have a decided Western ring about them. As a result spectators in parts of China which are not in the same touch with things and manners Western as are the coast cities are unable to appreciate the modernistic acting and dressing, and even the manners, of the characters.

One of the things essential to the progess of Chinese films is an increase in the number of theaters. With the number of show places in the country where Chinese films may be shown limited to about seventy, opportunities for financial gain are not encouraging. A manager of one of the leading companies in Shanghai estimates that the manufacturing costs of a drama in which a fairly large cast is used would just be covered if the film were exhibited in all these theaters. The profit would be the returns from those theaters outside China where there are large Chinese settlements, as in the Straits Settlements, the Philippines, etc.

No super-films of the Western type have so far been turned out in China, and it is not likely that they will be attempted for sometime, notwithstanding the fact that carpentry and property costs are low and that salaries paid to actors bear no comparison with those paid in America and elsewhere.

Burton Holmes and others have for years been filming scenes in China, but the first motion pictures made in China by a Chinese company were by the Commercial Press of Shanghai, which established its studio in 1919. The first to be released were travel and educational films. The first drama to be produced by a cast entirely Chinese was "Hai Hsi," a modernised love story, produced by the China Motion Picture Company. Its first appearance was in Shanghai in July, 1921, where it was screened by the China Motion Picture Company, at the Olympic Theatre.

The Commercial Press studio has turned out films of dramatic, topical and educational interest, and even some comics. This company may be considered the Chinese pioneer in the business. Others have followed its example and there are now nearly a doezn Chinese companies. Some producers say that the time will soon come when only Chinese-made pictures will be screened in theaters catering to Chinese moviegoers, and that foreign films will be limited to theaters where the audiences are foreign.

The Commercial Press studio, beside being the first started has turned out the largest amount of film of any company catering to the Chinese trade alone. It has produced 19 dramas, and two others are at present being screened. It has also released 12 news reels and 12 'travelogues.'

According to those in charge of the studio, the amount of original film which it has taken totals 66,600 feet. Three historical dramas have been made with China's best-known living actor, Mei Lan-fang, as the principal character. The company's producing equipment, including a studio of 60 by 80 feet, is equipped with 20 carbon spot lights and various other appurtenances. It has its own developing and printing machines. Two classes of actors are used by the Commercial Press, one being professional stage people, and the other

Cutting and splicing film for use in display projectors

Outdoor studio of Star Motion Picture Company, Shanghai

members of the student class interested in motion pictures. These latter register their names with the management and are notified when their services are desired. Principals are paid $10 a day, and assistants receive as little as $1 a day.

In the amount of film released, the Star Motion Picture Company (明星影片製造公司) ranks next to the Commercial Press. The studio of this company, like nearly all studios in China, is in Shanghai, on Rue Paul Beau in the French Concession. The company was organised in 1922 by Chang Shih-chwan (張石川) and Jen Ching-ping (任矜蘋) with a capital of $50,000. This was recently extended to $100,000 and shares at a par value of $10 each were sold.

The company produces its films by natural lighting, and the working time of actors thus depends upon the weather. It is expected, however, that a studio will shortly be erected. Most of its films have been taken either in Soochow or in Hangchow, as the scenery of both of these places is famous all over China. The Company maintains a school where in a six months' course held for two hours each evening, both acting and technical processes connected with production, such as projection, camera work, developing and printing, are taught. The first class, in which there were 24 men and 10 women, was graduated in November last year.

Like several other companies started in Shanghai, the Star Company plans the establishment of a number of theaters in various parts of the country. The plan is that when these are capable of supporting themselves, they will be sold to private interests to continue the business. Besides distributing films of its own production, the Star Company will be agents for foreign producers, and will make and exhibit short advertising strips for commercial firms.

The Shanghai Motion Picture Company (上海影片公司) with offices at 29 Tien Chi Lee (天吉里) Paoshan Road, Chapei district, Shanghai, was established by Tang Tou-yu (但杜宇), an artist formerly, connected with the Star and China Motion Picture companies. Most of its actors are taken from Mr. Tang's circle of friends. He does the camera and mechanical work. Several releases have been shown in Chinese theaters, and all have been successful from the financial viewpoint. One of the actors, the director's nephew, Tang Erh-chung, is the youngest of Chinese motion picture actors, China's Jackie Coogan. He is only five years of age but has already taken a prominent part in more than one picture.

Some of the companies now interested in films in China have some foreign capital or are entirely owned by foreign companies. The Pathe Company has a studio on Rue de Siccawei, Shanghai. Its work is practically limited to turning out topical news and travel pictures, largely for use in Europe and America. The British-American Tobacco Company is doing extensive experimental work, and is responsible for the largest number of feet of film taken in China. The largest studio in China is shortly to be completed by the movie department of this company. This is on Hungjao Road, Shanghai. It has so far limited its work to films which can be made without a cast of actors, but it is possible that it will shortly begin production of dramas. A foreign expert is in charge of this work, assisted by a staff of photographers and technicians.

From a Commercial Press production

The Peacock Motion Picture Corporation, a Sino-American company, was incorporated under the laws of Delaware on November 22, 1922. Chow Tze-chi, one time Premier of China and former Governor of Shantung province was one of the Chinese organisers. With him were Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Chung Shui-kwei and 11 others. The company has its offices, studio and laboratory at 116 Sinza Road, Shanghai. The authorised capital of the company is U. S. $5,000,000. The object, it is announced, is to produce, distribute and exhibit educational, commercial and

industrial motion pictures in China and to erect theaters. The company is sole distributor in China for several foreign motion picture equipment manufacturers. At the time of organisation it was announced that construction of a number of theaters would be started, but this work has not yet been carried out. This company plans to produce films utilising Chinese stories and actors.

The Great Wall Film Company (長城影片公司) recantly appeared in the field as an organisation of Chinese in America. The company was started in New York in May, 1922, with a capital of U. S. $200,000. All shareholders are Chinese overseas merchants. The head office was transferred to Shanghai in May, 1923, and a studio and other buildings

Printing positive film from negative

are in course of construction on Avenue Haig. The company has nine photographers and two directors. The manager is S. W. Quebook Seetoo (司徒逵). The company's first films, produced in America, were mostly of Chinese boxing and dancing. Its first release in China will be in July or August.

As in other lines of business, there have been many failures. Among the companies promoted in Shanghai but allowed to die after a certain amount of advertising, etc., were the China Motion Picture Company (中國影片公司), the Tung Ya Motion Picture Company (東亞影片公司), the Ta Tung Ya Motion Picture Company (大東亞影片公司), and the Hsin Ya Motion Picture Company (新亞影片公司).

Among the new motion picture companies being organised in Shanghai are the Moon Motion Picture Film Company (明月影片公司), the Great China Motion Picture Company (大中華影片公司), the Pu Yu Motion Picture Company (普育電影公司), the K'un Lun Motion Picture Company (崑崙影片公司), and the Ta Lu Motion Picture Company.

The Moon Motion Picture Film Company was recently started by Chen Tuan-shen (程端森). It is now trying to raise $120,000 capital. If this amount cannot be obtained, it will be operated as an individual enterprise on a capital of $60,000. Orders for cameras, printing machines, etc., were placed sometime ago, and delivery was expected by mid-summer. An office where preliminary operations are being planned is at 513 Yung Chin Fang (永慶房), Taku Road.

The Great China Motion Picture Company, a partnership organised by Kou Ken-fu (顧肯夫), and Po Wan-chong (卜萬倉) has a temporary office on Burkill Road, Shanghai. Mr. Po was formerly a photographer for the China Motion Picure Company. It is expected that the company will be organised later into a limited liability company. It now maintains an evening school to train photographers, actors and directors. No salaries are paid until the students are graduated and are capable of taking regular places on the staff.

Hsiao Chien (蕭健), a Chinese who has specialised in cinematography in France, is organising the Pu Yu Motion Picture Company (普育影片公司) with an announced capital of $500,000. Three departments are to be operated independently of each other. One will write and produce films; another will be a film exchange handling releases other than those made by the company, and a third will train actors and operators for film production. These departments will work in conjunction with the studio.

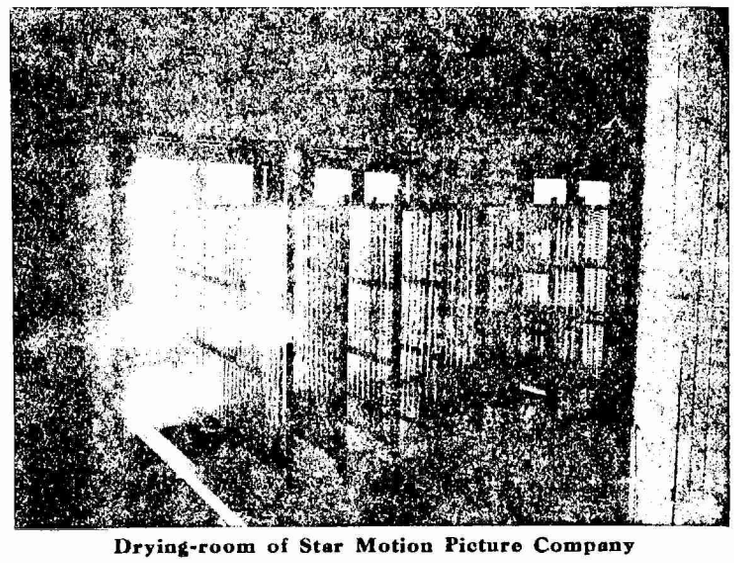
The capital has not yet been raised. It is announced that if $250,000 is subscribed before the date set for beginning work, the three departments will be started simultaneously, If not, the film exchange will be opened first. The management has plans for operating travelling theaters in the interior. The Company's headquarters are at present on Rue Auguste Boppe in the French Concession, Shanghai.

The Kun Lun Motion Picture Company (崑崙影片公) was recently organised in Shanghai with a capital of $50,000, one-quarter of which has been paid up. Its office is at 483 Rue Auguste Boppe. This company, like several others, plans to conduct a training school, to be known as the Kun Lun Institute (崑崙學社). The Kwang Hwa Motion Picture School (光華電影學校) recently established by Hsu Chih (徐大) at the corner of Kweichow and Ningpo Roads, has commenced classes and about 30 students are enrolled. The Ta Lu Motion Picture Company (司陸影片公司) is the latest company announced to be under organisation. Chang Wei-tao (張偉濤) is head of the preparation office, which is located at 3 Markham Road, Shanghai.

One of the results of this development of the motion picture is the establishment in Shanghai of a society for the purpose of studying and discussing the art of the silver screen. This organisation known as the Shanghai Cinematography Criticism Society (上海影戲研究社) has been promoted by a number of Chinese artists and journalists. Its meeting place is at 307 Burkill Road. Lecturers are invited to talk on topics connected with the industry, and the meeting rooms are opened from 7 to 12 o'clock each evening. The club is maintained on a membership fee of $1 a month. The Chinese industry also boasts an organ called the *Motion Picture Miscellany* (電影雜誌), a publication issued in Chinese by the Morning Society, Ltd., 319 Tientsin Road, devoted to the movie industry in China, and the interests of actors and others in the trade. Another development is a committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Educational Society, which is acting as unofficial censor of films produced in China.

"A Secret Told at Last," a recent production by the Commercial Press, from which two illustrations are given with this article, is a modernised love story depicted by a Chinese cast. The niece of a Chinese Cabinet Minister is rescued from drowning by Ming Wei, who thereafter is the hero. On being rescued, the girl is taken to a farmer's house where the usual post-rescue attachment is established. Ming Wei's entrance into the Minister's family is secured by an introduction, and the hero now pays constant court to the girl until her heart is won.

The uncle is discovered to be a traitor to his country by the hero, who overhears a foreigner offer a million dollar bribe for the signing of a contract. As Ming Wei is a member of a secret patriotic society, he reports his discovery



Drying-room of Star Motion Picture Company

to this fraternity, which decides that the hero must assassinate the uncle. This work he enters upon with grief, for he has enjoyed many favors from the hands of the old man, who of course is also dear to him by reason of his relation with the girl.

Patriotism, however, conquers, and the uncle is assassinated. Ming Wei is caught and sentenced to death. The girl knows that the old man was killed by her lover She hesitates to support the condemned man, although she knows

that the uncle was engaged in nefarious operations to justify his death. At length she is persuaded to stand by her lover by a faithful servant who tells her that her uncle poisoned her own father to secure his property. This is apparently the "Secret Told At Last" and it removes all the girl's qualms, drys her tears, and sends her to the rescue of the condemned man.

Pardon for the lover is secured from the President of China who signs the document while reviewing troops. The story ends with a race with the pardon papers to the execution ground where Ming Wei in another second would have been shot.

The following is a review of the latest production of the Commercial Press, a ten-reel picture called "Two Valiant Brothers", taken from the *China Press*. The review tells the story of the film, and with the synopsis of another film

Laboratory section of drying-room

given above will serve to illustrate the present trend of development in Chinese picturization.

An ambitious picture, with its scenes laid in Hangchow, the scenario unfolds the story of the wooing of a lovely Chinese maiden by two brothers.

The intense seriousness with which the Chinese producers of this picture have taken their work, reveals itself in a hundred different flashes of what to the foreigner is a delightful naivete and an unconscious humor.

The situations have been worked out with the utmost fidelity to foreign methods and yet the Chinese manners and customs are made to blend more or less harmoniously into the whole. The story concerns Kang Tao and Kang Chang, two brothers who fall in love with their cousin, Fi-Lan, who comes to visit their mother and to attend school in Hangchow. The elder brother is immediately smitten with the fair maiden's charms. So is the younger. Their admiring glances across the table are intercepted by her and give rise to the neat caption "love is blind". There follows a scene of alternating dignified pursuit of the girl by the two brothers. The younger one, who is a college student and not yet a respectable merchant like his elder brother, is a trifle faster on his feet and takes advantage of the moon and the scenery to make known his emotions.

"Dear," he says, "for some time now Cupid has been intimating to me. How would you comfort me?" The young lady apparently is an ardent worshipper of nature and a believer in the ages-old superstition that the moon is the friend of lovers, for she points to that silvery orb floating a cross the sky and says "Yes; the moon is murmuring to me; she says don, tlet opportunity slip away."

That is all of that, but shortly afterward when the elder brother calls on her she is too occupied with her knitting to pay much attention to him. He wanders aimlessly around the set and when he sees a letter addressed to his *inamorata* he loses no time in opening it. He is stunned to learn that she has sent his brother an engagement ring. This, apparently, is the way they do things in China, where the women wear the trousers, and they read backwards.

The plot had been complicated previous to this by the love of Miss Shen, a primary school teacher who is discovered in several scenes putting her pupils through excellent calisthenic drills for Kang Tao the elder brother. He has no time for the school teacher, sending back her sweater and refusing to go on a summer vacation with her when she politely invites him by letter to do so.

At the point where Kang Tao discovers that his brother and his feminine idol are engaged, he turns to drink and gambling and adopts a general course of coldness toward his relative. The younger brother decides to save the elder from his evil ways by giving up his sweetheart, but she is a modern woman and doesn't believe in marrying a man to reform him so she refuses to break their engagement. The faithful brother then believes there is no way out except the exit through a watery grave and he prepares to throw himself into the West Lake. He is saved in the nick of time by his brother and his future sister-in-law and all misunderstandings are cleared up. At the same time, Kang Tao decides that he bas been a bit of a brute with Miss Shen and as she is leaving Hangchow overtakes her, begs her pardon, and gets her to accept him. It is presumed that they then go off on a summer vacation together respectably, as man and wife.

Get the Waste Basket— Here Comes the Mail

Something ought to be done about this.

The morning mail used to have a great thrill for me. Even if there were only two pieces in the box or poked through the slot or wherever the mail happened to collect itself, one of the pieces was almost certain to be a letter written in longhand from a person with whom I had at least a speaking acquaintance. The other might be a bill or a picture postcard or almost anything. It didn't matter. The thrill was there with the one real letter.

Today how different! The morning postman passes out a great armload of mail, but I know before looking at the top letter on the stack there isn't a thril in the entire collection. Take Piece No. 1:-A reminder from the coal man that this is the season to save fifty to seventy-five cents on a ton of coal by buying ahead for the winter. Piece No. 2:-A fur-storage announcement. Piece No. 3:-Sample menu from the Blank Hotel. Come and try our $1.25 dinner, celery free. Piece No. 4:-Looks interesting but isn't. The local plumber desires an opportunity to prove that his services are prompt and thorough and that his charges are reasonable. (Bah!) Piece No. 5:-An invitation to open a charge account at Blink's Department Store. R. S. V. P. Piece No. 6:-Can we count on you to give your share toward the Community Klinker Chest? (You cannot!) Piece No. 7:-Are you insured against bigamy? (Imagine!) Piece No. 8:-More insurance. Piece No. 9:-Tickets to a charity bridge, $5.00 a table. Mah Jongg optional. Bring your own sets. Piece No. 10:-Vote for Mrs. Purity Smith. (I will not!) Piece No. 11:-Fill in your name and address on the postcard and get a leather notebook stamped in gold free for nothing. (Where's the catch in that? I don't know, but it's there.) Piece No. 12:-The Alumni of Brass Univ. invite your cooperation in raising a billion dollar slush fund. (Rah-rah, Brass!) Pieces Nos. 13 to 30, inclusive-Same old stuff.

The worst of it is you have got to open the junk. I know a wife last fall who threw four tickets to the Yale-Princeton football game in the wastebasket, thinking they were from a New Haven Burn-Oil-in-Your-Furnace firm. She opens everything now—the junkier they look, the more careful she is.

Yes, you gotter do it, but something ought to be done about it just the same.—*Torrey Ford in the Saturday Evening Post.*

The following students have been elected officers of the Chinese Students' Alliance for the year 1924-25: President, Mr. Wellington Y. W. Liu, Harvard; Vice-President, Miss Grace Zia, Wellesley; Secretary, Mr. Elmer C. Ling, New York University; Treasurer, Mr. C. L. Tseng, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Alliance is the only all-embracing organization among the Chinese students. It aims to work for the welfare of China and of the Chinese students in the United States and for closer friendship between China and America.

K. C. Li, president of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation and a member of the board of directors of The China Society of America, has been named honorary chairman of the Anti-Famine Stamp Sales Committee for the United States. This committee will promote the sale of anti-famine stamps which have already been introduced in China for the purpose of raising funds for famine prevention work.

American-Chinese Trade Analysed and Forecasted

BY SHU-LUN PAN, B. A.

Note:—This is the second and last installment of an article dealing with the trade of the United States and China. The first installment appeared in the Review for September 6,

SO much for American imports from the Orient. Now let us turn our attention to exports. First of all American exports, in the early years of our history, is the now well nigh forgotten herb gengseng. It is rather interesting to note that aside from precious metals, this drug was practically the only American product which could command a market in China one hundred and fifty years ago. In the period of beginning, it composed the whole outward cargo to China. But as its market never became very extensive in the East, its importance in the trade dwindled early in the last century. Next in order of time to genseng were South Sea furs and sandal wood which served as a means of exchange for tea and silk during the first three decades of the last century, giving way to another American domestic manufacture which held the foremost place in the American export trade with China down to the beginning of the present century.

This important article is cotton cloth. China, as we know, has been, since the middle of the last century, the second best market for cotton piece goods in the whole world. In this excellent market the United States shared a very considerable part as soon as the cotton industry was established in America early in the thirties. During the fifties, piece goods became by far the most important single item, constituting in some years nine-tenths of the total American domestic exports to China and amounting to more than two million dollars a year. But after 1860 further expansion was checked, partly because of the destruction, during the American Civil War, of the American merchant marine which was necessary for carrying the bulk cloth, and partly because of the keen competition of Great Britain. In spite of these handicaps. American cotton cloth still occupied a very respectable position in the export list during the closing decades of the last, and the opening years of the present, century. These cloths, during that period, still constituted nearly sixty per cent of the total American exports to China, at a value of several million dollars a year. But since 1906 they have been losing ground rather rapidly, first, because of Japanese and, later, Chinese competition, until now they constitute scarcely five per cent of the total American exports to the Oriental Republic.

Since the very beginning of international competition in the Chinese cotton goods market, the United States has suffered the handicap of a higher manufacturing cost and the resulting higher selling price of its product. Not only Japan and China but also Great Britain can manufacture such cloth at a lower cost. Recently, however, the cotton industry has been developing in China at remarkable strides, and home-made cloth now displaces not only American, but also Japanese, products. It is unlikely that in the future the United States will be able to regain its lost position in this line of trade.

Trade in the Finer Cottons

But it must not be understood that the United States will forever keep its hands off the Chinese cotton goods market. There are numerous other lines of finer cottons, which are not made by either Japanese or Chinese mills, but which are consumed in large quantities by the Chinese. At present trade in these cottons is almost exclusively in the hands of Great Britain, but there is no reasou why American cotton manufacturers should be unable to produce these finer goods and send them to China on a competitive basis.

Kerosene Oil and Tobacco

Next to cotton goods are kerosene oil and tobacco which the United States succeeded in introducing into China for general use nearly fifty years ago. Up to 1867 only home-grown tobacco was used in China and cigarettes were unknown. During the last ten years, however, the total Chinese imports of foreign tobacco have amounted to thirty or forty million dollars a year. In this remarkable growth, American tobacco has taken a share which increased from less than one-fifth, at the beginning of the present century, to more than four fifths-during the last few years. China has been for many years the largest purchaser of American cigarettes, and now buys a fairly large quantity of American raw tobacco.

But despite all these recent developments in the American tobacco trade with China, it can hardly be expected that, in the future, trade along this line will undergo further expansion at such a remarkable rate as that of recent years. The tobacco industry, in China, like her cotton industry, is rapidly advancing and, if it were not for the present huge demand for foreign tobacco in that country, her home-manufactured tobacco could well supply the market. Many Chinese people prefer the native product not only because they are accustomed to the flavor and the price is much cheaper, but also because everyone regards the preference of domestic products to foreign goods, in case of a luxury like tobacco, as having a patriotic origin.

Even the recent increase of American raw tobacco exports to China, as a result of the growth of the Chinese tobacco industry, cannot be relied on as a permanent part of Chinese-American trade. In China efforts to improve the quality and increase the quantity of domestic tobacco have resulted in marked success, and during the last few years China has become a tobacco exporting country. Any substantial increase in her import of American tobacco is as unlikely as an increase in the import of tobacco manufactures.

America Fights for the Oil Trade

As regards mineral oils, the old empire has been an excellent market for the American output, although Russian and Dutch East Indian competition has caused the American trade to fluctuate widely. Before 1890 every gallon of oil imported into China came from America, and the trade expanded from almost nothing in the sixties to an average of thirty million gallons in 1891 to 1900, increasing to nearly a hundred million gallons before the war, and finally to one hundred and sixty million gallons in the last few years. In the closing years of the last, and the opening years of the present century, the American Standard Oil Company had a hard fight in the East, first with the Russian oil interests and later with the Dutch, but, owing to its huge strength, has succeeded in defeating them, and now holds the key to the Eastern oil trade.

It has been reported by expert geologists that rich mineral oil fields are in existence in China itself. But the exploitation of these resources has not been successful. To-day, as in former times, China still has depended upon foreign oils for lighting purposes, and so long as this demand persists, the American oil trade with China is certain to grow.

Moreover, as industrial China is taking shape, she needs more and more of fuel and gas oil, lubricating oil, napthas, etc., in addition to illuminating oil, which was the only important kind imported in former times. The United States, with her immense production of these oils is naturally the nation that will get the benefit of this expanding market.

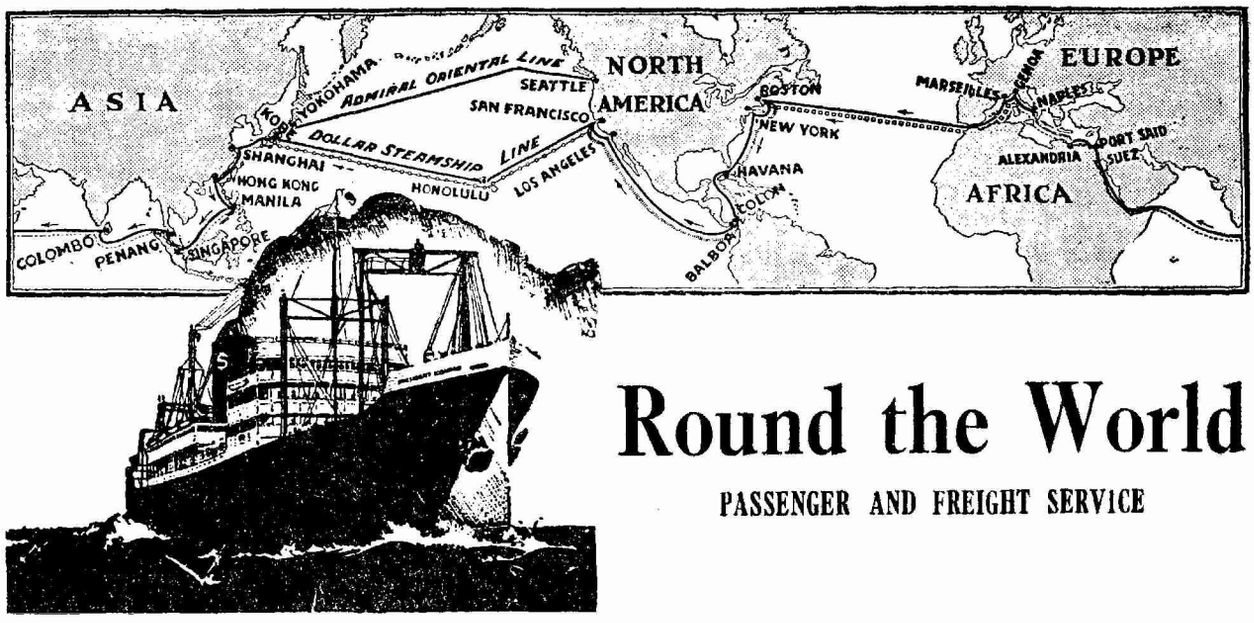
Lumber And Other Important Items

Lumber is another important American product which was introduced into the Orient in the closing decade of the last century. As China has no great forests of her own, her increasing demand for lumber for construction and manufacturing purposes must be met by increasing imports. In fact her imports have actually grown ten-fold since 1900, amounting now to more than ten million dollars a year, of which more than fifty per cent comes from the United States. While lumber has not yet reached the position of being one of the principal imports in China, those in the trade see a splendid future for it. America, with her Pacific Coast clothed with rich forests is certain to reap the profit of the growing Chinese trade.

American leather goods, rubber manufactures and paper products are the other lines of trade each of which has recently amounted to millions of dollars annually.

Iron and Steel

We now come to several other lines, which, quite insignificant only a decade ago, are now playing such an important part in the trade that they practically constitute the larger part of American exports to China. These are iron and steel machinery and other manufactures, electrical appliances and materials, motor vehicles and other carriages, chemicals and drugs, and all other sorts of finer products of the highly developed American industries. Ten years ago American annual exports of steel and iron machinery to China amounted to only half a million dollars, constituting about ten per cent of China's total machinery imports. Recently they have amounted to a value of around fifteen to twenty million dollars. Of other iron and steel manufactures, the value, ten years ago, amounted to about one and a half million dollars, which was about one-tenth of China's total iron and steel imports, but, in the past few years, such materials have increased to between ten and twenty million dollars, or one-quarter to two-fifths of the



Round the World

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

Seven Sister Ships Sailing Every Two Weeks

For all travel to Western ports and Round the World, the palatial liners of the Dollar Steamship Line provide unexcelled accommodations.

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	Leaves Shanghai	Arrives Marseilles	Arrives New York
President Van Buren	Sept. 26	Nov. 5	Nov. 20
President Hayes	Oct. 10	Nov. 19	Dec. 4
President Adams	Nov. 7	Dec. 17	Jan. 1
President Garfield	Nov. 21	Dec. 31	Jan. 15
President Polk	Dec. 5	Jan. 14	Jan. 29
President Monroe	Dec. 19	Jan. 28	Feb. 12
President Harrison	Jan. 2	Feb. 11	Feb. 26

They sail every two weeks from Shanghai for Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston, New York and ports beyond.

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Facts and Figures

During the first three months of 1924 the New York Life Insurance Co. paid 2739 death claims. Of these policyholders 126 died in the first year of insurance, 136 in the second year, 463 between three and five years after insuring, 494 between five and ten years after insuring, 707 between ten and twenty years after insuring and 813 after twenty years of insurance.

Twenty years ago no one knew which of these 2739 people would die first. That uncertain but sure event lies at the very heart of the practical problem of living. It makes life insurance necessary.

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Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

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Nearly every abstract thought has its symbol. There's the Palm Branch for Victory; the Anchor for Hope; the Circle for Eternity, etc. Just so—the Trade-mark of the United States Rubber Company has come to be the symbol for "It's good."

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United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.

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total. A similar phenomenal expansion has obtained in electrical appliance, machinery and materials, which increased from a value of some hundred dollars in the year before the war to more than four million dollars at present, with a corresponding increase in the distributive share from six to twenty or forty per cent. There was a similar expansion in the trade in motor and other vehicles, chemicals, drugs, medicines and dyes, each of which increased from a value of a few hundred thousand dollars a year before the war to several million dollars now. The reason for such a rapid expansion along these lines can be readily found in the two-fold fact that while China's demand for these industrial equipments and provisions has greatly increased, due to her recent industrial development, the United States is now better able to supply China with these articles due to the increased output of her various industries and diminished competition in the Orient since the war.

Growth of Chinese Domestic Manufactures

From what has been said above, we can see the general trend of American export trade with China. First of all, the simpler forms of manufacture, which formed the largest part of American exports to China in the past decades, are now decreasing in importance, both in absolute quantities and in relative shares, and this tendency will continue in the future. As has been stated in several places in previous pages, industrial China has recently made remarkable progress. She is adding every year a number of flour mills, cotton factories, tobacco plants, iron and steel workshops, paper mills, leather factories, etc., to the host of those already in existence. At one time before 1906 American flour commanded a good market in China, but owing to China's achievement in the milling of flour, this line of trade has already declined to an insignificant volume. This is also true of American cotton cloths, of manufactured tobacco and will be true of all other simpler forms of manufacture such as leather goods, paper products, etc.

Up to the present time, most of China's iron and steel products, such as rails, structures, bars, wires, sheets, plates, pipes, etc., have been imported from America and Europe, and the volume of trade along these lines has grown rapidly. But this is another department in which the New Republic's latent potentialities promise to make it ultimately independent of import. China possesses many rich deposits of coal and iron, and, if enough capital can be obtained, can manufacture the simpler forms of iron and steel products in her own country.

The writer will not multiply instances calculated to show the unlikelihood that the United States or any other foreign nation will be able to build up a permanent trade with China in the simpler articles of manufacture, for which that country has the raw materials. The Chinese people can successfully elaborate, and are successfully elaborating, all sorts of raw materials of which nature has given them so great a store, and it will not, therefore, profit foreign nations, especially the United States, to endeavor to build up trade with them along these lines. The American manufacturers may sell China flour, cotton goods, cigarettes, metals, leather goods and paper products for a while, but it will not be long before they will face a decreasing demand as has happened in not a few instances before.

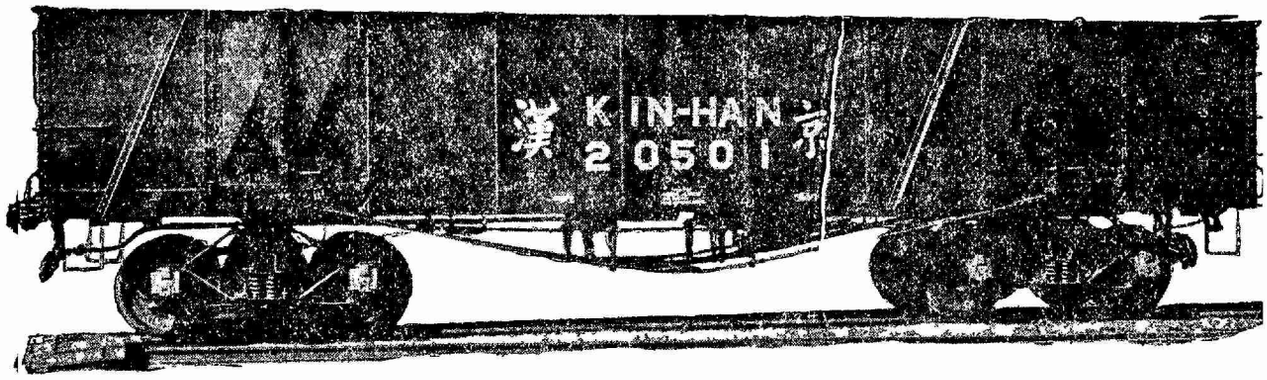
Now let us consider what line of American exports to China may hold a promise of better and longer success.

In the past the products of American factories, designed for the American market and for a class of people living on a relatively high wage-scale, were of better quality and consequently more expensive than those goods should be if they are successfully to compete for the trade of the Orient, where the individual earning capacity, and therefore the purchasing power, is relatively small. Other countries having a greater demand at home for cheaper goods are in a better position to supply the Oriental market than is the United States. So far as America is concerned, this condition is clearly shown in its decreasing share of China's import trade in 1921 to 1923. This condition will continue until an improvement in their economic condition increases the earning and purchase power of the Chinese people. When the buying capacity of the Chinese shall have increased to the point where it will be able to furnish a market for the sale of more expensive American goods, American trade will doubtless expand still a great deal more.

Future Possibilities

Now let us take note of the fact that the recent development of industrial China will benefit American trade more than that of any other country. As pointed out above. China is annually increasing her own output of all the simpler forms of manufactures under very favorable natural conditions and under a low wage-scale. These products are manufactured, under the impulse of the new movement, to supply the demand for cheaper goods, and thus offer more

All the world over



40-ton, All-Steel Gondola

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GENERAL AMERICAN CARS

30-053

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30-054

serious competition to those countries now underselling the Americans in the Chinese market than to the higher class American products. Within the next decade or two China will develop into a great manufacturing nation, while at the same time her demand for a better and different class of goods than she herself can produce will materially increase. Goods which involve high mechanical skill and nicely standardized processes, should be supplied more and more by the United States, which has not, and will not have any serious rival in those lines.

To-day a good opportunity already exists, to a certain extent, and will surely continue to improve, for the Americans to export to China such lines as industrial and mining machinery, locomotives and the higher class of rolling stock, motor vehicles and electrical railway equipment; many classes of agricultural machinery and a long list of other things, such as typewriters, cash registers, sewing machines, duplicators and the like, in which are to be found the fullest expression of American ingenuity and which, therefore, will always keep shead of imitation and independent of competition. This marks the easiest and practically the only line of future advance which may lead to American success in the Oriental market.

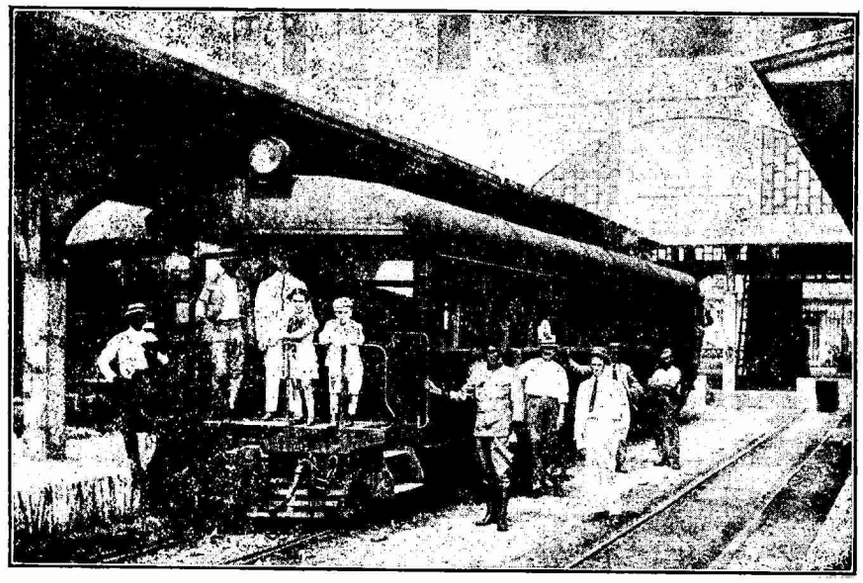
Tsingtao

Due to Tsingtao's excellent location on the coast of Shantung in Kiaochow Bay, it is fittingly referred to as the "Atlantic City" of the Orient.

During a recent visit to Tsingtao we had occasion one afternoon to make an unusual trip which gave us a comprehensive idea of the progress being made in Shantung province. Leading out of Tsingtao into the surrounding country one can travel by motor car for a distance of 200 miles and not cover the same territory. D. Y. Linn, directo- of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, a man representc ing the best of new China with high morals and scientifis ideals, is modernizing this part of the country and har vididly demonstrated what can be done without the interference of the old officials or the military crowd. He has working with him a competent staff of highly trained men holding degrees from universities in America, England and Germany. These men are in charge of various departments on the experimental farm, known as the Litsun station, where the finest stock, poultry, cotton, hemp, tobacco, wheat, barley, clover, apples, pears, grapes, trees, bushes, shrubs and plants from Germany, France, Japan, China, Canada and the United States have been contributed to the making of the best products. This farm is available for the farmers in the province where they gain the latest knowledge of agriculture and obtain seeds for use on their own plots of ground. Students from educational institutions from all the provinces of China come to this farm to study and observe some of the modern farming methods.

During this same trip to Laoshon we viewed some of the features of afforestation. At present the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, now entirely under Chinese management, controls 240,000 mow of forests of which it owns about 50,000 mow. However all of this is under the administration of the Bureau. The planting of trees has been encouraged as the people have come to realize that trees mean added wealth. Strict measures are enforced in protecting the forests and some fifty police patrol certain sections of the reserve and keep close observation on the felling of trees. Secretaries are stationed at various points and transmit reports to Mr. Linn. On the return from Laoshan we saw the school which was recently established for the children of the farmers, in charge of trained men who not only teach the regular subjects of the ordinary school but give a primary course in modern methods of agriculture. Other schools are to be established along similar lines. Leaving the country you come to the city circling the bay with a bathing beach equal to any seaside resort in the world, all outlined with a background of mountains, and know the reason why hundreds of foreigners and Chinese throng to Tsingtao during the summer months. This resort in addition to its bathing beach offers golfing, riding, tennis, and sailing, and in the winter skating. Judging from the numerous houses leased by foreigners in Tsingtao and the long guest list at the Strand and Grand Hotels each summer, it has been popular for a long time and its popularity is on the increase.

BALDWIN



A Baldwin Steam Car at San Juan, Porto Rico.
Length of car, 58'2". Weight, 87,000 lb. Seating capacity, 46 persons. Baggage capacity, 291 cu. ft. Gauge, 3'3-3/8." Cylinders, 9" x 12". Driving wheels, diameter, 37."

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WHERE railway tracks can be used, or upon highways where tracks may be laid, Baldwin Steam Passenger cars solve an interurban transportation problem more economically than even the uncertain cab, coach or omnibus service.

We recently built five of these cars for the American Railroad of Porto Rico, where they are in operation along a populous highway. These cars include baggage and toilet rooms, and electric lighting and ice water facilities.

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LOCOMOTIVES

30-055

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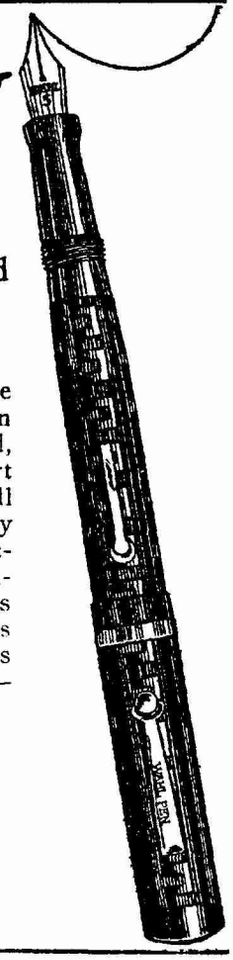
Companion to
EVERSHARP



A beautifully engraved rubber pen for particular writers

To those who have a preference for rubber pens, this new Wahl Pen offers the beauty of an engraved, exclusive design. Distinctive, apart from the ordinary pen, it still retains those sturdy, trustworthy characteristics of Wahl construction. It is smooth-writing, non-leaking, and its comb-feed regulates the ink-flow. In short, it is as finely made and as faithful in its performance as its companion—Eversharp.

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30-056

Men and Events

The annual meeting of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China has been set for October 27 and 28 in Tientsin.

H. B. Lane of Andersen, Meyer and Company, is in North China on a business trip, expecting to return to Shanghai in several weeks time.

L. E. Natz of the Admiral Oriental Line, returned to Shanghai on Tuesday, September 9, on the *s. s. President Harrison*. Mr. Natz was formerly in charge of the Admiral Line offices in Singapore.

Dr. A. de C. Sowerby of the Society for Arts and Science addressed the Shanghai Rotarians on September 11 at the weekly tiffin at the Astor House. His subject was Feather and Fur about Shanghai.

Leonard G. Husar, United States district attorney in the United States Court for China, was among the several passengers arriving in Shanghai on September 9 aboard the Pacific Mail liner *President Cleveland*.

Mrs. L. J. Mead wife of Mr. Mead of the Standard Oil Company at Wuhu, arrived in Shanghai on the *s. s. President Harrison*, accompanied by their son. Master D. Mead, and Mr. Mead's sister. They are stopping at the Astor House for several days.

David Belknap Wickersham, an American, who has been in China for a number of years, was sentenced to four months' hard labor by the Hongkong court on September 3 for having issued false statements in connection with the American Asiatic Commercial Company, of which he is president.

Owing to an exhausted supply of application forms for the bonus granted to veterans of the world war, the China Central Committee, American Red Cross, is unable to supply the demand. Those who have submitteed their names to the Committee will be supplied with forms upon their receipt from Washington at a later date.

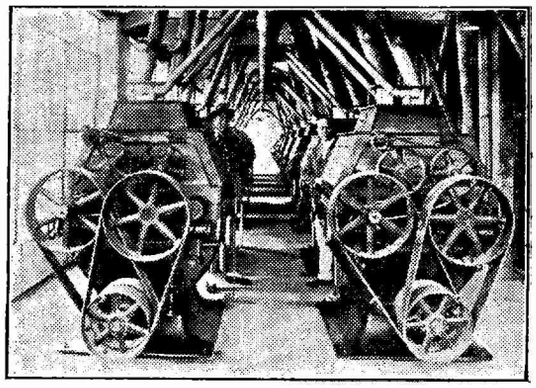
Heads of American missions in China held conference with United States Consul General E. S. Cunningham on September 10, on the advisability of recalling all missionaries from the war zone. A general recall was not considered necessary, but it was decided that women missionaries would be welcomed and cared for in Shanghai.

R. Stanley Dollar, vice-president of the Dollar Steamship Line, accompanied by his wife and two children, arrived in Shanghai on September 9 aboard the Dollar round-the-world steamer *President Harrison*. He is making an inspection trip to all the ports touched by the Dollar steamers, and intends to stay in Shanghai for about a month as the guest of his brother, J. Harold Dollar.

The Foreign Trade of Yokohama after the Earthquake is the title of a pamphlet recently issued by the Yokohama Exporters' Association. Recalling the destruction of the earthquake of September 1, 1923, the booklet recounts what has been done to restore pre-quake facilities with illustrations of harbor and city as they stand to-day. The last pages contain the names and addresses of firms which are members of the Association.

The August issue of *China*, published by the China Society of America, New York, reached Shanghai on the last mail. An attractive cover in two colors depicts Chinese craft in the vicinity of a typically Chinese bridge. The number contains an address by China's former premier, Liang Shih-yi, delivered at a luncheon at which he was guest of the China Society on July 16. Many other articles and notes on affairs for improvement of Chinese-American relations make an interesting issue.

The Rye Chronicle Press are publishers of a pamphlet by Julia Ellsworth Ford entitled "The Coming International Opium Conference." This brochure gets to the root of its subject with the statement, "The three nations primarily responsible (for opium traffic) are Great Britain, Persia and Turkey." Tracing the history of opium traffic, which appears to be British history, the pamphlet approaches its ending, "If America is beaten by Great Britain's objections, it will strain Anglo-American relations and do enormous damage to the prestige of the League of Nations." So zealously written is this six page appeal that it makes good reading.



An installation of Monarch Double Roller Mills in the Yue Fong Flour Mill, Shanghai.

MONARCH FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY

The proof of the wide-spread reputation of Monarch equipment and the ability of the Monarch Mill Builders is found in the number of successful installations found in China.

No matter what size mill or particular kind of machine you need for milling purposes there is a Monarch that will give satisfaction.

Let our milling engineer give you full information.

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Each definition is given in clear and easily understood language and is complete in itself. In no instance is a word defined in terms of itself or in more difficult words, as is the case in other dictionaries.

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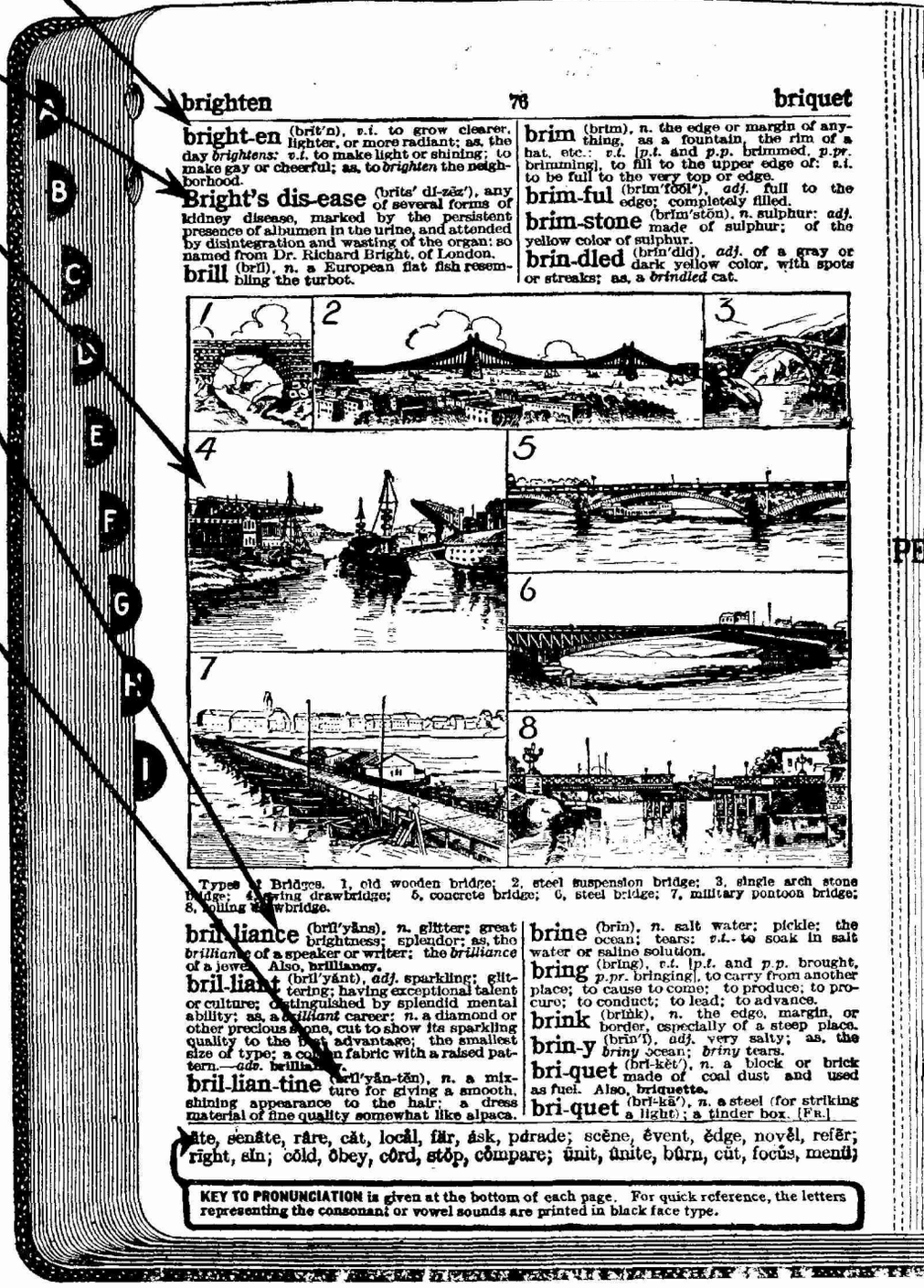
Indispensable in Ho


brighten 76 briquet
bright-en (brit'n), v.i. to grow clearer, lighter, or more radiant; as, the day *brightens*: v.t. to make light or shining; to make gay or cheerful; as, to *brighten* the neighborhood.
Bright's dis-ease (brits' di-zēz'), any of several forms of kidney disease, marked by the persistent presence of albumen in the urine, and attended by disintegration and wasting of the organ: so named from Dr. Richard Bright, of London.
brill (bril), n. a European flat fish resembling the turbot.
brim (brim), n. the edge or margin of anything, as a fountain, the rim of a hat, etc.: v.t. [p.t. and p.p. brimmed, p.pr. brimming], to fill to the upper edge of: v.i. to be full to the very top or edge.
brim-ful (brim'fōōl'), adj. full to the edge; completely filled.
brim-stone (brim'stōn), n. sulphur: adj. made of sulphur; of the yellow color of sulphur.
brin-dled (brin'dld), adj. of a gray or dark yellow color, with spots or streaks; as, a *brindled* cat.
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Types of Bridges. 1, old wooden bridge; 2, steel suspension bridge; 3, single arch stone bridge; 4, swing drawbridge; 5, concrete bridge; 6, steel bridge; 7, military pontoon bridge; 8, rolling drawbridge.
bril-liance (bril'yăns), n. glitter; great brightness; splendor; as, the *brilliance* of a speaker or writer; the *brilliance* of a jewel. Also, brilliancy.
bril-liant (bril'yănt), adj. sparkling; glittering; having exceptional talent or culture; distinguished by splendid mental ability; as, a *brilliant* career: n. a diamond or other precious stone, cut to show its sparkling quality to the best advantage; the smallest size of type; a cotton fabric with a raised pattern.—adv. brilliantly.
bril-lian-tine (bril'yăn-tēn), n. a mixture for giving a smooth, shining appearance to the hair: a dress material of fine quality somewhat like alpaca.
brine (brin), n. salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears; v.t. to soak in salt water or saline solution.
bring (bring), v.t. [p.t. and p.p. brought, p.pr. bringing], to carry from another place; to cause to come; to produce; to procure; to conduct; to lead; to advance.
brink (brink), n. the edge, margin, or border, especially of a steep place.
brin-y (brin'ī), adj. very salty; as, the *briny* ocean; *briny* tears.
bri-quet (bri-kĕt'), n. a block or brick made of coal dust and used as fuel. Also, briquette.
bri-quet (bri-kā'), n. a steel (for striking a light); a tinder box. [Fr.]
āte, senāte, râre, căt, local, fär, ăsk, pdrade; scēne, ĕvent, ĕdge, novĕl, refēr; rīght, sĭn; cōld, ōbey, côrd, stŏp, cŏmpare; ūnit, ūnite, bûrn, cŭt, focŭs, menū;
KEY TO PRONUNCIATION is given at the bottom of each page. For quick reference, the letters representing the consonant or vowel sounds are printed in black face type.

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ydoo of Athe above described dictionary and a yearly subscription fo

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ome, School and Office

radical 503 railroad

chamber, coil, drum, etc., in a building heated by steam, hot air, hot water, etc., for warming the building; an appliance used with a gasoline engine to cool the water which circulates around the engine.

rad-i-cal (răd'ĭ-kăl), *n.* a simple word, or root, from which other words are formed; the base of a chemical compound; a person who holds extreme views and takes extreme *measures*: *adj.* pertaining to the root or origin; original; extreme; in mathematics, showing or containing the root of a number; pertaining to a political party of advanced views: **Radical**, a member of a political party holding advanced views, especially about social equality.—*adv.* **radically.**

rad-i-cel (răd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* a little root. Also, **radicle.**

ra-di-o (rā'dĭ-ō), *n.* a general name for wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony.

ra-di-o-ac-tive (rā'dĭ-ō-ăk'tĭv), *adj.* capable of sending forth invisible rays, such as X rays, composed of particles moving at high velocity.—*n.* **radioactivity.**

ra-di-o-graph (rā'dĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* a picture obtained by means of invisible rays, as X rays, radium rays, etc.: *v.t.* to produce a likeness of, by means of invisible rays.—*n.* **radiography, radiographer.**

ra-di-om-e-ter (rā'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument by means of which radiant light or heat may be directly transformed into mechanical energy.

Radiometer

ra-di-o-phone (rā'dĭ-ō-fōn"), *n.* a device for sending sounds to a distance by means of electro-magnetic waves.

ra-di-o-te-leg-ra-phy (rā"dĭ-ō-tĕ-lĕg'rā-fĭ), *n.* the process of sending messages without the aid of wires: wireless telegraphy.—*adj.* **radiotelegraphic.**

ra-di-o-te-leph-o-ny (rā"dĭ-ō-tĕ-lĕf'ō-nĭ), *n.* the process of sending sound to a distance without the aid of wires: wireless telephony.

rad-ish (răd'ĭsh), *n.* a plant with a pungent edible root, usually eaten raw; the root.

Radish

ra-di-um (rā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* a chemical element, extracted from pitch-blende, which gives off invisible rays with extremely slow loss of power or weight.

ra-di-us (rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* radii (-ī); radiuses (-ĕz)], a straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface; the thicker and shorter bone of the forearm; the ray of a flower.

raf-fi-a (răf'ĭ-ă), *n.* a kind of palm fiber, used in basket weaving, etc.

raf-fle (răf'l), *n.* a kind of lottery, or game of chance, in which each person pays a part of the value of a thing for a chance of winning it: *v.t.* to dispose of by selling chances on: *v.i.* to take part in the selling of a thing by chances.

raft (răft), *n.* a floating flat framework made of logs, boards, etc., fastened together: *v.t.* to carry on such a float.

raft-er (răf'tĕr), *n.* a sloping beam that helps to support the roof of a house: *v.t.* to form into, or furnish with, such beams.

rafts-man (răfts'măn), *n.* a man who works on or manages a raft, or float of logs, etc., on a river.

rag (răg), *n.* a worn or torn piece of cloth; shred; a mean dress; a piece of popular music in syncopated time; *pl.* tattered or worn-out garments: *v.i.* to play music in syncopated time; colloquially, to scold.

rag-a-muf-fin (răg'ă-mŭf'ĭn), *n.* a beggarly, usually disreputable, fellow who wears tattered clothing: *adj.* beggarly.

rage (rāj), *n.* uncontrolled anger; extreme violence; fury; enthusiasm; great eagerness; colloquially, anything eagerly sought because of fashion, as, high heels are the *rage*: *v.i.* to be furious with anger; storm; to act violently; have furious force or effect; as, a fever *rages*; be violently agitated; as, the sea *raged*.

rag-ged (răg'ĕd), *adj.* torn; having holes resulting from wear; as, a *ragged* coat; clothed in tattered garments; as, a *ragged* fellow; rough; jagged; as, a *ragged* stone.—*adv.* **raggedly.**—*n.* **raggedness.**

rag-ged rob-in (răg'ĕd rŏb'ĭn), a common garden flower, having small blossoms with jagged edges.

rag-lan (răg'lăn), *n.* a loose overcoat with large sleeves or a cape.

ra-gout (ră-gōō'), *n.* a stew of meat and vegetables highly seasoned.

rag-stone (răg'stōn"), *n.* any rough, coarse-grained rock.

rag-time (răg'tīm"), *n.* a form of syncopated time in music peculiar to many negro melodies or popular songs; music in this time. [COLLOQ.]

rag-wort (răg'wŭrt"), *n.* a common plant of the aster family with jagged or toothed leaves.

raid (rād), *n.* a hostile invasion; a sudden attack, especially to make arrests, seize property, or discover stolen goods; as, a police *raid*; in the World War, an attack by airships upon a region outside the fighting areas; a night excursion by a small party of soldiers to an enemy trench to secure prisoners, information, etc: *v.t.* to make a sudden attack upon; to invade.—*n.* **raider.**

rail (rāl), *n.* a bar of wood or metal placed in a horizontal position between two supports; a wooden or iron fence; especially that placed as a guard at the edge of the dock of a ship; one of two bars of iron or steel forming a track for the wheels of a vehicle; a wading bird of the crane family: *v.i.* to use bitter, scornful, or reproachful language; scoff: with *at* or *against*: *v.t.* to inclose with bars, etc.: with *in* or *off*.

Rails. 1, T-head; 2, double-head.

rail-ing (rāl'ĭng), *n.* material for rails; a fence or barrier made of bars upheld by posts: *adj.* insulting or reproaching; as, *railing* language.

rail-ler-y (rāl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* good-humored ridicule; merry jesting; banter.

rail-road (rāl'rōd"), *n.* a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails, forming a track along which cars are drawn by steam power, electricity, etc.; such a road, with all the land, stations, cars,

bo͝ot, fo͝ot; found; boil; function; chase; good; joy; *th*en, thick; hw = wh as in when; zh = z as in azure; kh = ch as in loch. See pronunciation key, pages xix to xxii.

HOW TO DIVIDE WORDS INTO SYLLABLES SHOWN AT A GLANCE. A convenience to everyone. Usually this feature is shown in the phonetic word, but in many instances the correct division of words into syllables is different from the division in the phonetic word.

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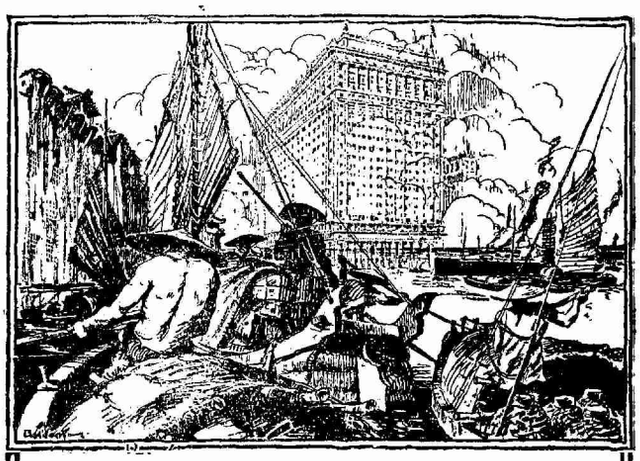

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News from North China

Both Peking and Tientsin are in a turmoil regarding the war between Kiangsu and Chekiang. Victories of defeats have formed the common topic of conversation and pages are daily devoted to news by newspapers of the war, though it is extremely doubtful how much of the news printed is true. Troops are moving here and there in northern provinces, but there is no authentic and graphic description of their actions. Peking has started to censor all telegrems and mail matter arriving from the South and methods have been enforced to check rumors and false reports.

Chang Tso-lin, Commander-in-chief of the Manchurian Peace Protection troops, recently addressed a letter to President Tsao Kun blaming him for fomenting or fostering the civil strife in the South and threatened to intervene with armed force if Tsao could not see his way to stop the clash. This letter has aroused great interest in northern provinces in that it clearly puts all responsibility of the war upon the Peking government while the Fengtien party tried to stop it.

A representative of the *Weekly Review* recently took a trip to Mukden and obtained an interview with Marhsal Chang Tso-lin regarding his real attitude towards the Chekiang-Kiangsu conflict. The Marshal expressed his readiness to fight alongside with the Chekiang faction, if circumstances demand. In the meantime, he has been holding all his troops in check awaiting anything turning up. He denounced Wu Pei-fu as the real originator of the trouble in the South.

The situation in Tientsin is very bad, or worse than ever before, regarding the threatening flood, although the war talk has overshadowed every other thing here. Corps of engineers and workers are constantly at work in raising the height of the banks along the various rivers, as the water is rising higher and higher every day. It it extremely doubtful if Tientsin will eventually emerge from the disaster that once befell Tientsin in 1917.

It is reported in Peking that the action of Mr. Karakhan in returning the covering note of Dr. Schurman, the American Minister, has greatly strained the feeling between diplomats in Peking and beclouded the prospect of the rendition of the Russian Legation, despite the promise of the other powers to turn over same as soon as the Soviet government appoints a representative to receive it. On the other hand, Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, has also sent back to Mr. Karakhan his note severely criticising the American government, a step regarded by Mr. Yoshizawa as distinctly disrespectful and unwarranted in diplomatic procedure. Mr. Karakhan however, is quiet and has not yet taken the next step.

At the instance of Mr. Wei Chen-tso, Chinese Minister to Germany who has been in Peking during the last month on leave, the Ministry of Education has agreed to increase the monthy allowance of Chinese students in Belgium, France and Germany from twelve English pounds to twenty-five. Owing to the increased cost of living in the European countries, the students have repeatedly petitioned the government for an increase and the Ministry, after thorough investigation of their case, has granted it from September 1, 1924.

The Industrial Conference in Peking, called by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, has formally opened its sessions from September 1, when Dr. W. W. Yen, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce called the meeting to order. President Tsao Kun was represented by Dr. Wellington Koo, Acting Premier, who read a message from the Chief Executive who said that although he was a military man, nevertheless he was interested in and had research made into industry. Dr. Yen also gave an address to the conference. In the afternoon, with Dr. Hawkling Yen, Vice Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, presiding, various committees with their chairmen and associates were appointed to lead different study groups.

Professor Paul Monroe of the Teachers College of Columbia University, who is now in Peking in connection with an investigation regarding the use of the American returned Boxer Indemnities, was entertained last Wednesday by Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, President of the National Normal University and former Minister of Education at a tea and reception in the Central Park, Peking. A number of other prominent educationalists were also present at the affair including Mr. Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Education, and Dr. Y. S. Tsao, President of Tsing Hua College.

Tientsin, September 6, 1924.

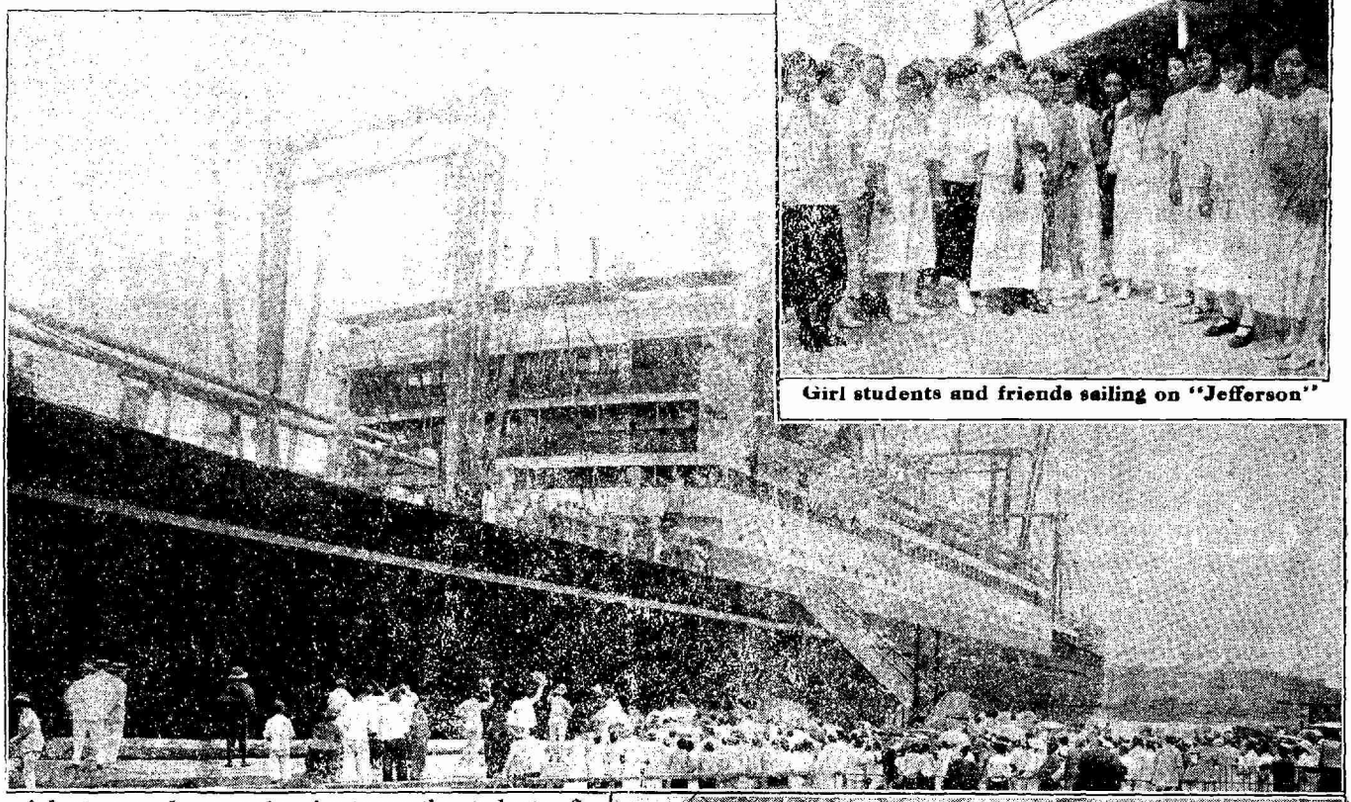
P. Y. C.

123 Chinese Students

depart for United States on

Admiral Oriental s.s. "President Jefferson"

Girl students and friends sailing on "Jefferson"



A large crowd was at the pier to see the students off

Group of Tsing Hua and private students on after-deck of "Jefferson"

On Friday afternoon, August 22, the Admiral Oriental Line Steamship *President Jefferson* sailed from Shanghai for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle with 63 Tsing Hua College and 60 private students who will pursue higher studies in the leading colleges of the United States. Arriving in Seattle on September 7, the finest and fastest trains of America will carry the students to widely scattered points in time for the opening of colleges the latter part of September. Two, three, four or five years later, the Admiral Oriental Line hopes to bring these young men and women back to China, inspired with the best of Western civilization to add to the richness of Eastern cult and development.

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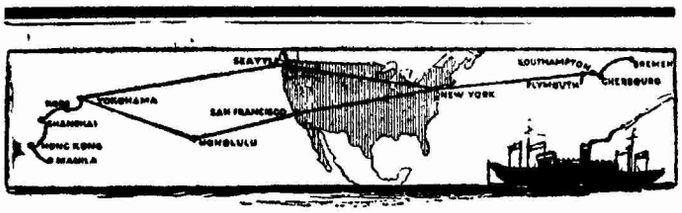

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30-062

News from Central China

Chao Heng-ti, Governor of Hunan, will convene a conference in the near future to discuss the proposal to revise the provincial constitution of Hunan so as to comply with certain necessary principles for the cause of reunification in China.

Sun Tao-nan, Managing Director of the Chungchow-Pinghsiang Railway, and Edward Wang, of the Canton-Hankow Railway, have left for Peking for the conference to be held in the Ministry of Communications.

Peter Hing, prominent lawyer in Canton and also one of the promoters of the Canton Tram Company, has been visiting Hankow during the week.

J. H. Morrison and A. W. Peake, of Chungking, were heavy individual losers in the recent fire which occurred in that city on August 28. Messrs. Barry & Dodwell, N. K., and the Friends Institute were also destroyed.

Miss Mary Hills, well-known journalist of north China, and formerly connected with the China *Advertiser* of Tientsin, has joined editorial staff of the *Independent Herald* of Hankow.

W. E. Drake, of L. C. Gillespie & Sons, of Hankow has been visiting Chungking for some time. It is understood that a branch of that firm will soon be opened in that city to handle the heavy wood oil shipments from Szechuen ports to Hankow.

Wu Ai-tseng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hankow, will represent Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan in the coming Russo-Chinese conference to be held in Peking. Marshal Hsiao has advised Peking to that effect.

Miss M. W. Gould, a former pupil of the British School of Hankow, and now at Helena High School, Sussex, is reported to have won the senior scholarship of that school.

Li Shing-pei, of the Ministry of the Interior, has been slated for the post of Superintendent of the ex-Russian Concession in Hankow. But he is opposed by Hupeh M. P.'s in Peking who favor Mr. Tsiang Shi-ming.

Tang Hsiang-ming, Director-General of the Bureau of Reconstruction of Hankow, has just returned from a vacation in Kuling. He had an interview with Governor Hsiao upon his return.

Yang Shen, Governor of Chengtu, is still having some boundary dispute with Governor Deng Shi-hou of Chungking. Skirmishes have been reported, and continued strife is expected to be renewed in Szechuen.

Chow Shing-tang, Chairman of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce, is now sponsoring a scheme to issue $2,000,000 credit notes in order to tide over the unusual stringency in the native money market of Hankow following the rumors of war near Shanghai.

Wei Shen-tsu, Chinese Minister to Germany who has returned to his home in Wuchang upon the failure of the government to send remittance to Berlin, has just got back from a trip to Peking.

One of the street unions of Hankow has again asked the British Chamber of Commerce to pull down the wall and gate separating the native city and the foreign territory. The wall is considered a safety valve for the various Concessions in time of danger and riot.

The Han River has escaped flood this year although the Yangtze overflows its banks at many points. The work and precautionary measures taken by the Hankow Committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission has done a great deal to protect the Han Valley.

General Chow Ying-jen of Fukien is continuing to recruit reinforcements in Honan provinces, and the newly enlisted troops are sent down the lower Yangtze via Hankow. About 6,000 men have already been secured, and will probably be detailed for trench work during the coming war.

A brigade of northern troops under the command of General Yu Hsieh-lu left Chungking for down river and landed at Kweichowfu where they will proceed to Shihnanfu in Hupeh. They will be stationed in the latter post to guard the border of Szechuen and Hupeh.

An anti-Imperialism demonstration will be held September 7 by students in Changsha. The permission of the police to allow the procession to pass through the streets is said to have been obtained. The movement is assuming shape in Wuchang and Hankow, but no step has been decided upon to make its influence felt.

Permission has been granted that all materials and supplies imported in Hankow and destined for use in the Hanyang Arsenal and the government mint of Wuchang will be exempt from likin taxation.

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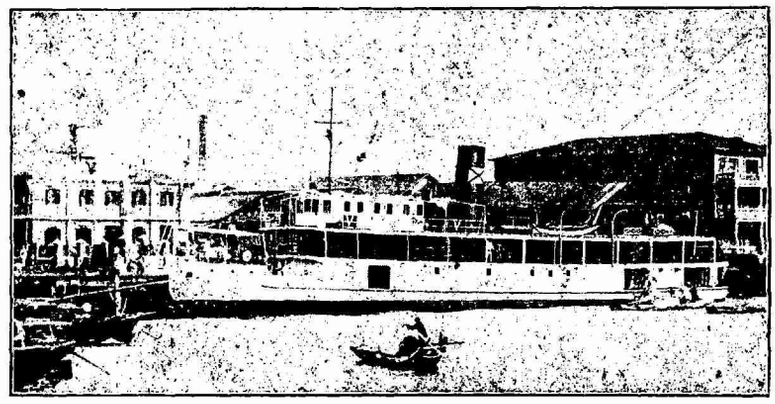

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Yu Hsiao-fang will soon be appointed Chief of the Administrative Department of Szechuen province, and Lu Thih-kai, Commissioner of Education of Nanchang, Kiangsi.

Robbery has been more evident along the Canton-Hankow Railway where passengers were robbed while passing stations. More troops are being sent by Wuchang to protect the line.

Hen Hwa-chang, representative of General Ho Feng-lin of Shanghai, arrived in Hankow during the week. He had an important interview with Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan on the southeast situation now culminating in civil war.

A protest against the collection of cigarette surtax by the Szechuen authorities is understood to have been filed with Peking by the British Consul in Chungking through the British Legation.

Hankow, September 5, 1924.

P. S. J.

News from South China

The committee of Cantonese directing the present general strike in Kwangtung against the maladministration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his Kuomintang Political Party now controlled by the faction of communists is not meeting in Canton but somewhere near Fatshan. The committee has conceded Canton to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, where he and his party are making threats. The more important leaders of the movement and all available resources other than the food supplies which Dr. Sun's followers may still seize have been removed elsewhere.

The leader directing the movement is Mr. Chan Kung Shau, Lieutentant-Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Provincial Merchants Volunteer Corps, an organization of volunteer units from 138 towns and cities within the Kwangchow Circuit of Kwangtung Province. The volunteer crops of Swatow and other Kwangtung cities not within present jurisdiction of Dr. Sun Yat-sen have also assured the committee of the people that. in case of need, they will stand by. Mr. Chan Kung Shau, about 45 years old is a Chinese scholar but has been in business for many years, having interests in Canton, Fatshan, Shekwan, Hongkong, and other South China cities. He was several years private secretary to General Ngai Bong-ping, one time Chief of the Kwangtung Constabulary. Mr. Chan is personally known to many peace officers throughout the province because of his former connections with the Police Service of Kwangtung. On several occasions Mr. Chan was acting Chief of the Provincial Constabulary during the absence of General Ngai Bong-ping, who was then concurrently Commander of the Provincial Army, 3rd Division, Infantry.

When a member of the people's committee was seen the other day, he was careful to make it clearly known that the unlawful seizure of the arms and ammunitions by Dr. Sun Yat-sen for the import of which every legal requirment has been met with could not have aroused the merchants throughout Canton and vicinity to go against the Kuomintcommunism and militarism, had not Dr. Sun renewed his acts of pressing men involuntarily for military service, confiscating lands under the slightest pretext, and allowing his mercenaries to further levy imposts. It may be recalled, this member of the people's committee pointed out, that early this year, a group of Cantonese citizens agreed to redeem a $500,000 bond issue of Dr. Sun's Secretary of War and pay a tax of three per cent for re-validating the lands tenure in Canton, on condition that further government inquisition and confiscation should stop and that no more men be forcibly taken from the streets to serve as coolies for the outgoing troops. No sooner than some $450,000 worth of paper money issued by Dr. Sun's Secretary of War were redeemed by the merchants and residents of Canton, the land inquisition by the agents of Dr. Sun for the purpose of detecting faulty deeds resumed and press gangs returned to their job of holding up men on the streets for involuntary service and, in many cases, for extortion, it is alleged. Moreover, according to this member of this member of the committee, the recent decision of the Kuomintang government to dismember the people's volunteer movement has removed the last atom of popular support for Dr. Sun and his party. So far the people's opposition has consisted of passive resistance in order to compel Dr. Sun to change his policy. If he does not see the writing on the wall, the committee will take active measures, it is said.

Latest developments in the arms case in Canton are that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is now powerless under the circumstances. Granted that the Canton Merchants Volunteers now would accept all the terms of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as listed by Dr. C. C.

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Wu, his Secretary of Foreign Affairs, could he fulfil his promise to return of the arms and ammunitions belonging to the Corps? The arms and ammunitions, in the custody of the Military in Whampoa, the training school for officers of the Red Army under Russian supervision, have been appropriated at will by the more powerful commanders of the mercenaries over whom Dr. Sun practically has no control since his failure to provide them with provisions beginning July 7, last.

The general strike of the Cantonese people to cut off Dr. Sun Yat-sen from the districts is still in progress, despite high-handed methods being used to force the merchants in Canton and other cities to reopen their shops. The mercenaries of Dr. Sun, with Kwangsi-ites and the Honanese still in a doubtful position, will not take up arms against the Cantonese people. The only strength of Dr. Sun now depends on the so-called Red Army formed of the newly organized labor and farmers corps, bodies having much less training than the merchants volunteers.

The Canton merchants were to have threatened to have all their shops reopened voluntarily or occupied by troops by force, before eight o'clock in the morning of August 27, but the shops remained closed on that day as usual, opening for a while upon the visits of the police who, in heart, are with the people.

Mr. Hsu Chung-hau, managing-director of the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, whom Dr. Sun Yat-sen detained since August 14 in connection with the arms case, has been released upon the demand of a squad of Cantonese troops. Mr. Hsu Chung-hau is a cousin of General Hsu Chung-chi, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army.

The committee of merchants in charge of the strike in Kwangtung, with office at Fatshan, has repudiated the many official statements attributed to the heads of the trade guilds and volunteer organizations in Kwangtung supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen, calling the attention of the people to the government control of the press in Canton which has been publishing the so-called statements.

H. W.

Canton, August 27, 1924.

New Firms Open Offices in Shanghai

The following new firms recently have opened offices in Shanghai; C. F. Rehnborg, 29 Szechuen Road, (American); Foodstuffs, Drugs, Cosmetics; Cheseborough Mfg. Co., 2 Canton Road, (American) have established their own China sales office; E. W. Langdon & Company, 62 Kianges Road, (American) Machinery and Machine Tools.

Myrrohl Chemical Company, 73 Szechuen Road, (American) Sales office; Morrison & Collinge, 7 Soochow Road, (British), successors to Edward R. Morrison; City of Paris, 6 Broadway, (American) being a local branch of San Francisco concern, specializing in ladies wearing apparel; Roscoe L. Hambleton, Inc., 2 Canton Road, (American), Marine Machinery Equipment.

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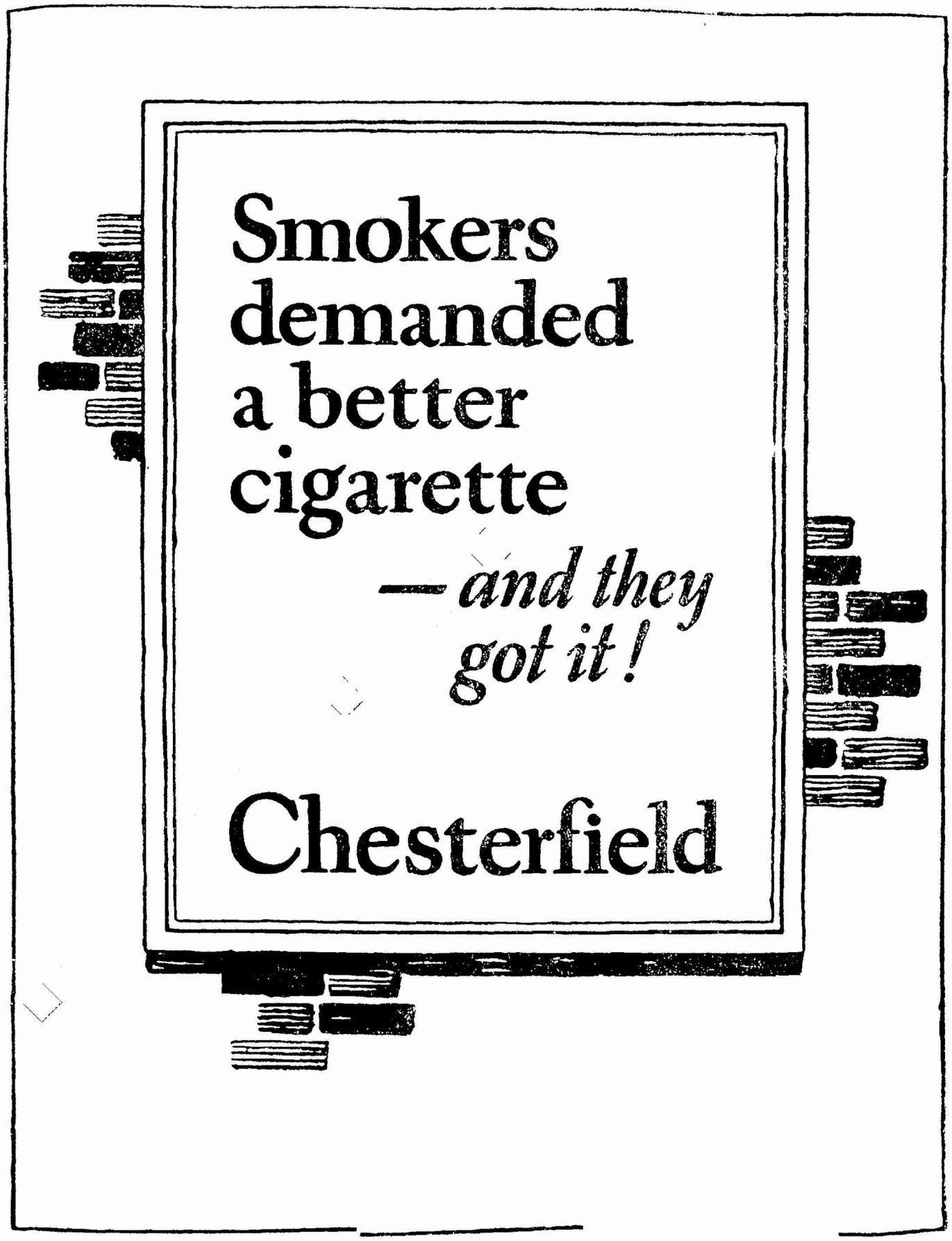
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Modern Banking Institutions in China *(Continued from issue of August 30)*

NAME OF BANKS		ESTAB-LISHED IN	HEAD OFFICE	BRANCHES	AUTHORIZ-ED CAPITAL	PAID-UP CAPITAL
ENGLISH	CHINESE					
The North Eastern Bank	東北濟行	1923	Mukden		$ 2,000,000 00	$ 1,000,000.0(
The Oriental Commercial Bank	香港東方商業銀行	1922	Hongkong	Shanghai	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.0(
The Peking Commercial Bank	北京商業銀行	1918	Peking	Peking, Tientsin	1,000,000.00	500,000.0(
The Shanghai Citizen's Commerce & Savings Bank	上海國民商業儲蓄銀行	1922	Shanghai		500,000.00	125,000.0(
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	上海商業儲蓄銀行	1915	Shanghai	Changchow, Chinkiang, Hangchow, N'king, Nan-tungchow, Pangpu, S'hai, S'chow, Tsingtau, Wusih	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.0(
The Shanghai Day & Evening Bank	上海日夜銀行	1921	Shanghai		500,000.00	500,000.0(
The Shanghai & Tientsin Bank	通易銀行	1921	Shanghai	Shanghai, Tientsin	3,000,000.00	750,000.0(
The Shun Chow Industrial Bank	神州殖業銀行	near future	Peking		2,000,000.0(	
The Tientsin Shing Yih Bank	天津興業銀行	1922	Tientsin	Peking, Shanghai	2,000,000.00	500,000.0(
The Tien Yieh (Pawn Brokers) Banking Corporation	浙江典業銀銀	1922	Hongchow		10,000,000.00	256,550.0(
The Tung Lu Bank	東陸銀行	1919	Tientsin	Peking, S'hai, Tientsin	2,000,000 00	1,000,000.0(
The Union Bank of China	聯華銀行	1922	Hongkong	Shanghai	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.0(
Tientsin National Bank of Commerce & Savings	天津國民商業儲蓄銀行	1919	Tientsin	Shanghai, Tsinan	300,000.00	111,000.0(
Tientsin Ta Yih Bank	天津大業銀行	near future	Tientsin		5,000,000.00	
Tsihar Hsing Yeh Bank	齊哈爾興業銀行	1916	Tsihar	Dolun, Fengchen, Hing-ho, Peking, Tientsin, Tsehcher.	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.0(
Tsi Tung Industrial Bank	濟東實業銀行	1923	Shanghai	Chefoo	3,000,000.00	750,000.0(
Tung Lai Bank	東萊銀行	1918	Tsingtau	Dairen, Shanghai, Tient-sin, Tsinan	200,000.00	200,000.0(
Tung Nan Industrial Development Bank	東南農業銀行	near future	Soochow		500,000.00	
Wah Foo Commercial Bank	華孚銀行	1917	Hangchow	Huchow, Peking	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.0(
Wha Fung Bank	華豐銀行	1917	Hankow	Shanghai	5,000,000.00	2,500,000.0(
Woo Hien Tieh Yieh Bank	吳縣田業銀行	1922	Soochow		500,000.00	500,000.0(
Wu Tsuh Bank	五族商業銀行	1918	Peking	Tientsin	1,000,000.00	500,000.0(
Yieh Yih Commercial Bank	鹽業銀行	1915	Peking	Changsha, Chowchakow, Chumatien, Hangchow, Hankow, Hongkong, Laoho, Nanking, Shang-hai, Sinyangchow, Tient-sin, Tsinan, Yangchow.	10,000,000.00	6,000,000.0(
Young Brothers Banking Corporation	聚興誠銀行	1913	Chungking	Chengtu. Hankow, Ichang, Peking, Shang-hai, Tientsin, Wanhsien.	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.0(
Yu Hua Bank	裕華銀行	1921	Peking	Changkiakow, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin	1,000,000.00	500,000.0
Yun Dah Bank	永大銀行	1921	Peking	Tientsin	250,000.00	250,000.0(
Yung Heng Banking Corporation	永亨銀行	1918	Shanghai		500,000.00	250,000.0(
Yun Tsi Bank	裕津銀行	1921	Tientsin	Shanghai	1,000,000.00	600,000.0(

REMARKS

1. To our best knowledge, all Banks in China have been included in this list, but would welcome any information concerning any left out.
2. Of the 116 Banks listed, 14 have not yet opened their offices for business transactions. Of the remaining 102 Banks, they maintain altogether 417 offices in various parts of China, out of which 70 are in Shanghai and 18 in foreign countries.
3. The total authorized capital of the 116 Banks is Tls. 16,500,000.00, £1,200,000,00, and $328,000,000,00 of which Tls. 8,250,-000.00, £1,078,530.00. and $122,721,920.00 have been paid up.

A List of Foreign and Sino-Foreign Banks Operating in China Compiled by the Chinese American Bank of Commerce, Shanghai, October 1923

NAME OF BANK		HEAD OFFICE	BRANCHES	CAPITAL			
ENGLISH	CHINESE			AUTHORIZED		PAID UP	
American Oriental Banking Corp.	美豐銀行	Shanghai	Tientsin, Foochow, Ch-ungking	G.$	1,000,000	G.$	410,320
Asia Banking Corporation	友華銀行	New York	Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Can-ton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.	G.$	4,000,000	G.$	4,000,000
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger	華比銀行	Brussels	12 branches in principal cities of China and Far East	Frs.	100,000,000	Frs.	75,000,000
Banque de l'Indo Chine	東方匯理銀行	Paris	20 branches in principal cities of China and Far East	Frs.	72,000,000	Frs.	68,400,000
Banque Sino Francaise	華法銀行	Tientsin	Shanghai, Peking	Frs.	20,000,000	Frs.	15,000,000
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China	麥加利銀行	London	38 branches in principal cities of China and Far East	£	3,000,000	£	3,000,000
Chinese American B'k of Commerce	中華懇業銀行	Peking	8 branches in principal cities of China and Far East	$	10,000,000	$	7,500,000

Deutsch Asiatische Bank	德華銀行	Berlin	Shanghai, Tienisin, Hankow, Peking, Tsingtao	$ 10,000,000	$ 7,500,000
Equitable Eastern Banking Corp.	大通銀行	New York	Shanghai	G.$ 2,5000,000	G.$ 2,500,000
Exchange Bank of China	匯業銀行	Peking	Shanghai, Tientsin	Yen 10,000,000	Yen 5,000,000
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	匯豐銀行	Hongkong	38 branches in principal cities of China and Far East	Hkg.$ 50,000,000	Hkg.$ 20,000,000
International Banking Corporation	花旗銀行	New York	25 branches in principal cities of China and Far East	G.$ 10,000,000	G.$ 10,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India	有利銀行	London	India, Burma, Ceylon, Mauritius, Straits Settlements, Malaya, Java, Siam, Hongkong, Shanghai, New York	£ 3,000,000	£ 1,050,000
Nederlandsche Handel Maatchappij	荷蘭銀行	Amsterdam	25 branches in principal cities of China and Far East	Fl. 80,000,000	Fl. 80,000,000
Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank	安達銀行	Amsterdam	Shanghai	Fl. 55,000,000	Fl. 55,000,000
P. & O. Banking Corporation	大英銀行	London	Shanghai	£ 2,594,160	£ 2,594,160
Russo-Asiatic Bank	道勝銀行	Paris	16 branches in principal cities of China and Far East	Rbls. 55,000,000 and Tls. 3,500,000	Rbls. 55,000,000 and Tls. 3,500,000
Sino-Italian Bank	華義銀行	Shanghai	Peking, Tientsin, Hankow	$ 4,800,000 & Lire 16,000,000	$ 1,200,000 & Lire 4,000,000
Sino-Scandinavian Bank	華威銀行	Peking	Shanghai	$ 2,500,000	$ 2,500,000
Societe Francaise de Gerance de la Banque Industrielle de Chine	中法實業管理公司	Paris	Hankow, Peking, Foochow, Yunnanfu	Frs. 10,000,000	Frs. 10,000,000
TOTAL	20	20	225	Tls. 3,500,000 $ 27,300,000 Hkg.$ 50,000,000 G.$ 17,500,000 £ 8,594,160 Frs. 202,000,000 Fl. 135,000,000 Yen 10,000,000 Rbls. 55,000,000 Lire. 16,000,000	Tls. 3,500,000 $ 18,700,000 Hkg.$ 20,000,000 G.$ 16,910,320 £ 6,644,160 Frs. 168,400,000 Fl. 135,000,000 Yen 5,000,000 Rbls. 55,000,000 Lire. 4,000,000

A List of Japanese Banks in China Compiled by the Chinese American Bank of Commerce, Shanghai October 1923

NAME OF BANK		LOCATED IN	AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	PAID UP CAPITAL
ENGLISH	CHINESE			
The Bank of Chosen	朝鮮銀行	Shanghai, Tsingtau, Tientsin, Chinan, Dairen, Mukden, Changchun, Antung, Szupingchieh, Kaiyuan, Chengchiatun, Tiehling Liaoyang, Ryojun, Harbin Yingkow Fuchiatien	Yen 80,000,000	Yen 50,000,000
The Bank of Taiwan	台灣銀行	Shanghai, Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Swatow	60,000,000	52,500,000
Bank of Shanghai	上海銀行	Shanghai	250,000	200,000
Changchun Industrial Bank	長春農工銀行	Changchun	1,000,000	400,000
Cheng Hsin Bank	振興銀行	Yingkow	1,000,000	325,000
Cheng Lung Bank	正隆銀行	Dairen Port, Arthur, Yingkou, Mukden, Fushun, Kaiyuan, Szepingkai Changchun, Chengchiatun, Chenchow, Tientsin, Tsingtao	20,000,000	
Dairen Bank	大連銀行	Dairen	3,000,000	2,000,000
Dairen Commercial Bank	大連商業銀行	Dairen	2,000,000	2,000,000
Educational Bank	啟實銀行	Dairen	500,000	200,000
Fankiatun Bank	范家屯銀行	Fankiatun	100,000	100,000
Fengtien Bank	奉天銀行	Mukden	5,000,000	1.250,000
Great Eastern Bank	大東銀行	Shanghai		
Harbin Bank	哈爾濱銀行	Harbin	2 000,000	500,000
Heiwa Bank	惠華銀行	Kirin	1,000.000	250,000
"Hsi Chen" Bank	西城銀行	Antung	1,000,000	250,000
Industrial & Commercial Bank	工商銀行	Liaoyang	500,000	275,000
Japanese-Chinese Bank	中日銀行	Tiehling	1,000,000	1,000,000
Kaiyuan Bank	開原銀行	Kaiyuan	1.000,000	500,000
Kirin Bank	吉林銀行	Kirin	3.000,000	750,000
Liaotung Bank	遼東銀行	Dairen, Chinchou, Pulantien, Pitzuwo, Wafangtien	3,000,000	1,575,000
Lungkou Bank	龍口銀行	Harbin, Lungkou, Tsingtao Dairen, Kungchuling, Anshau, Antung	11,000,000	5,572,000
Manchuria Investment Bank	滿州放款銀行	Mukden	500,000	500,000
Manchuria Commercial Bank	滿州商業銀行	Antung	2,275,000	2,275,000
Mitsui Bank, Ltd.	三井銀行	Shanghai	100,000,000	190,000,000
The Mitsubishi Bank	三菱銀行	Shanghai	50,000,000	30,000,000
New Manchuria Bank	滿州銀行	Mukden, Antung, Penchihu, Fushun, Tithling Kunchuling, Changchun, Kirin, Harbin, New Wiju, Wafangtien, Anshan, Pulantien, Chinchou, Pitsuwo	30,000,000	30,000,000
Ryojun Bank	旅順銀行	Port Arthur	1,500,000	487,000
Shoryo Bank	紹遠銀行	Dairen	20,000,000	9,500,000
South Manchuria Bank	南滿銀行	Anshan	1.500,000	375,000
The Sumitomo Bank	住友銀行	Shanghai, Hankow	70,000,000	50,000,000
Szepingkai Bank	四平街銀行	Szepingkai	500,000	151,000
Ta Chang Bank	大倉銀行	Liaoyang	1,000,000	250,000
Yingkow Bank	營口銀行	Yingkow	3,000,000	3,000,000
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	橫濱正金銀行	Changchun, Kaiyuan, Harbin, Shanghai, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Hankow, Newchwang, Tsinan, Peking, Fengtien, Dairen, Vladivostock	100,000,000	100,000,000
TOTAL	34	104	Yen 576,625,000	Yen 446,310,000

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

September 3. Reduction of armament to be discussed at League of Nations session just opened at Geneva.——American round-world fliers arrive in Nova Scotia.——Spain sends 50,000 troops to quell Moroccan outbreak.——Seymour Parker Gilbert, former U. S. Treasury under-secretary, accepts post as agent-general of German Reparations.

September 4. British premier pleads for arbitration at session of League of Nations.

September 5. American world fliers reach Casco, Maine.——French premier, speaking before League of Nations Assembly, favors arbitration and limitation of armament and restriction of arms trafficking.

September 6. Zeppelin ZR3, being built for America, makes successful 8 hour trial trip in Germany.——Decree authorizes return of all subjects banished from Ruhr district.——General Pershing and U. S. cabinet secretaries entertain Prince of Wales in Washington.

September 7. Hope expressed that Ulster will settle Irish Free State boundary deadlock by appointing commissioner.——Spanish troops meet with reverses in Morocco.——German chancellor persuaded by France not to issue proclamation denying German responsibility for war.

September 8. British press states movement for intervention in China is gaining headway in Great Britain and America.——American fliers arrive safely in New York.

In the United States Court for China

ALICE ADAIR BOWEN, Plaintiff. vs. CLARE MERRIFIELD BOWEN, Defendant.	Cause No. 2484 Civil No. 938 SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

CLARE MERRIFIELD BOWEN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Sep. 10, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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30-069

Who's Who in China

Mr. Hsu Fo-Su
徐佛蘇 宇佛蘇

Mr. Hsu Fo-su was born at Changsha, Hunan province, in 1880, though his native home is Chekiang. While a student, he associated with persons who later became leaders of either reform movements or revolutionary parties. He studied political science and graduated from Higher Normal College in Tokyo. While in Japan Mr. Hsu joined Mr. Liang Chi-chiao's party advocating constitutional monarchy. He assisted in the running of the famous magazine *Hsin Ming Chung Pao*, edited by Liang Chi-chiao.

After the Boxer trouble, Mr. Hsu's political principles gardually changed and he began to advocate revolution. In 1903, he returned to China in company with over twenty persons including the late General Tsai Ao. Several members of the party were left at Shanghai where a newspaper organ was founded. Mr. Hsu and many others secretly returned to Hunan to start a revolution. They failed because their plot was discovered by the authorities. A few of their colleagues were taken prisoners and Mr. Hsu and the late General Huang Hsin fled to Shanghai disguised as coolies. Upon reaching Shanghai, Mr. Hsu found that the Shanghai members including men like Chang Tai-yen had been arrested by the Mixed Court and their organ closed in June 1903. He was also arrested and remained in prison for three months after which they were released by order of the Peking Imperial Government.

Mr. Hsu sailed for Japan again. There he took up the study of law and political science and his principles underwent another change returning to constitutional reform and he joined Liang Chi-chiao's party again. It was at this time the Constitutional Party came into existence and openly challenged the Revolutionary Party headed by Sun Yat-sen. In 1907 Mr. Hsu returned to China, and started the movement of urging the government to adopt a constitutional system. In December 1908, as a result of repeated representations by the people, an Imperial Edict was promulgated promising to introduce constitutional government after nine years during which period of time preparations would be made. Mr. Hsu then influenced the advisory councils of the different provinces to form a joint representative body demanding the government to shorten the preparation period. At the same time he established a newspaper organ in Peking called *Kuo Ming Kung Pao* to support the representation. In November 1910 the Peking government made a declaration to convoke a parliament in 1913 but on the other hand gave instructions to the provincial governors to dissolve all the representative bodies. Mr. Hsu's *Ming Kung Pao* was at once closed and many leaders were arrested.

The reaction was that most of the prominent persons who had been hitherto advocating a constitutional monarchy became revolutionists. A big revolutionary plan was laid with Mr. Hsu as agent for Hunan province. Men like the late Tong Hua-lung, General Tan Yen-kai, Ling Chang-ming, Sun Hung-i, and Wen Shih-lin were in this movement as agents for their own respective provinces. The First Revolution broke out at Wuchang in October 1911. Through the efforts of these agents, many provinces responded to the revolutionary call. After the establishment of the Republic in 1912, Mr. Hsu went to Peking where he again started his paper the *Kuo Ming Kung Pao*. He did not accept any official position until 1914 when President Yuan Shih-kai gave him a post as political councillor.

Mr. Hsu took a very strong attitude against Yuan Shih-kai when the latter launched his monarchical movement in 1915. He was one of the important members of the revolt which overthrew Yuan Shih-kai's movement, the other members being the late General Tsai Ao, Liang Chi-chiao, and several others. Mr. Hsu did not accept any offer of high position during President Li Yuan-hung's regime. The dissolution of the First Parliament prior to Chang Hsun's monarchical attempt in 1917 and the refusal of the northern leaders to reconvoke it after Chang Hsun's overthrow finally resulted in the opening of civil strife between the north and the south. In September 1918 Hsu Shih-chang was elected President by the New Parliament. To him Mr. Hsu submitted the idea of calling a Peace Conference to accomplish China's reunification. This was accepted and was agreed to by the southern leaders. In December 1918 Peking appointed Chu Chi-chien as Chief Delegate and Mr. Hsu and eight others as members of the Northern Delegation.

The experience Mr. Hsu gained in the Peace Conferernce, which resulted in nothing, led him to believe it was impossible to re-establish the absolute centralization of power in Peking. Then he wrote a book entitled "Self-Government of the Southwestern Provinces and Peace" in which he advocated the formation of a federation among the southwestern provinces and final unification by an understanding between this Union and the Northern government. This idea on one hand received the approval of the southwestern leaders who actually put it into practice and on the other hand incurred the displeasure of the northern leaders. In the autumn of 1920 Mr. Hsu, in cooperation with Liang Chi-chiao, Hsiung Hsi-ling and Fang Yuan-lien, drafted a provincial constitution for the province of Hunan. It was submitted to the Hunan government and was adopted by the Hunan Provincial Assembly in the winter of 1920. During 1921-22 Mr. Hsu devoted his time and energy entirely to the promotion of a federal system throughout the different provinces. In the spring of 1921 he gathered together a number of prominent persons and organized the Federation Government Association whose object was to push through the adoption of this system of government. In June 1922 Mr. Hsu was appointed by the Peking government Director-General of the Currency Bureau. In October he received the Second Class Paokua Chiaho.

In March 1923 Mr. Hsu was appointed President of the Commission for the Discussion of China's Finance and was awarded the First Class Tashou Chiaho Decoration.

Mr. Shen Tsu-way was born at Shanghai in 1891, his native home being at Hu-chow, Chekiang province. He studied at St. John's University, Shanghai, from 1904 to 1910. In September 1910 he arrived in America as a government student. He studied civil engineering at the University of Michigan, being graduated with the degree of C. E. in 1914.

Mr. Shen returned to China in September 1914. After having served at the Conservancy Engineering College, Nanking, as Instructor in drawing, for a short period of time, he joined the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, as Superintendent of Construction 1915. Shortly afterwards he returned to the Conservancy Engineering College again. From 1915 he was for many years Professor of Surveying and Structural Engineering in that College.

In December 1921 Mr. Shen was appointed Vice-President of the Conservancy Engineering College, Nanking. From March 1922 to July 1924 he was President of that College. Mr. Shen is member of the Chinese Institute of Engineers; director of the Nanking Branch of the Highway Construction Association; member of the Chinese Science Association; member of the Industrial Committee of the Kiangsu Educational and Industrial United Association. He has been awarded the Fourth Class Chiaho Decoration.

Mr. Shen Tsu-way
沈祖偉字奎侯
(Shen Tsu-wei)

Jack Ho, manager of Vantine's of New York City, the largest and finest store in the United States devoted exclusively to Oriental wares, was born in Canton in 1899. His father, Mr. Ho Chu, had resided in the United States prior to Jack's birth, having gone there when 13 years of age and worked up from a grocery store clerk to part owner and manager of Soy Kee and Company in Mott Street, New York, one of the oldest and most important Chinese concerns in America. The elder Ho on returning to China put into practice the American chain store idea, becoming manager of 14 retail establishments.

Jack Ho
王少煥

Jack Ho received his early education in Canton, going to the United States at the age of 14. Eventually, he attended and was graduated from New York University. Though urged to return to China, young Mr. Ho wished to try his fortunes in the United States and found his opportunity in the purchase of Vantine's Oriental store in New York. Under Mr. Ho's management, Vantine's has been moved to 39th Street, a few steps from Fifth Avenue, in the neighborhood of such renowned stores as Tiffany's and Altman's. Vantine's today enjoys a wide reputation for the quality and exclusiveness of its lines of Chinese, Japanese, Philippine, Javanese and Indian goods.

Mr. Hew Fan Un
阮曉繁

Mr. H. F. Un was born in April 1881 in Penang, Straits Settlements. He received a primary education by private tuition and his elementary education in the Penang Free School. He began his banking career with British banks in the year 1897 and for several years was given the opportunity of handling and studying every kind of banking business. At one time he was also engaged in mercantile business for several years. Due to his wide experience in banking and commerce he was invited to join the Bank of Canton, Ltd. in Hongkong in 1918 as an officer of the foreign department in which capacity he served until his appointment as agent of the bank in New York in 1922, when its New York agency was established Mr. Un takes a keen interest in sports, chiefly in tennis, cricket and swimming. He is a member of the Hongkong Chinese Recreation Club. He was its Honorary Secretary for 9 years and he served as Vice-President of the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation for one term. He is a member of the Chinese Club of Hongkong and served on its Committee for serveral terms. During the European War he served in the Hongkong Police Reserve Force, in which he was an Inspector, and was awarded a medal and silver bar for meritorous services.

Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang was born at Shao-hsing, Chekiang province, in 1873. He was Senior Licentiate (Kung Sheng) in the Ching Dynasty. In 1901 Mr. Wang was appointed an Expectant Sub-Prefect. In 1902 he was promoted to Expectant Prefect. In 1904 Mr. Wang went to Japan to study police administration in the police department of Tokyo. He returned to China in 1906 upon graduation. Subsequently Mr. Wang was appointed Councillor of the Police Department of Chekiang and also Proctor of the Chekiang High Police School. He also taught in that school as well as in the two law schools at Hangchow. Mr. Wang made another trip to Japan, spending one year during 1907-1908, in the Tokyo Police College from which he was graduated. Upon returning to China, Mr. Wang became Director of the Police administration of Chekiang province. In 1909 he was elected a member of the Chekiang Provincial Advisory

Council. In 1911 Mr. Wang was Director of the police administration of Kirin province. Upon the outbreak of the First Revolution in October 1911, he returned to Chekiang becoming magistrate of Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang.

Mr. Wang was elected a Member of the Provisional National Assembly which was convoked in January 1912. This Assembly elected Yuan Shih-kai as Provisional President to succeed Sun Yat-sen and drafted the Provisional Constitution. Wang was Senator of the First Parliament which was convoked in April 1913 at Peking replacing the Provisional National Assembly. He was then a leader of the Progressive Party. In his connection with the First Parliament, Mr. Wang was a member of the Constitution Drafting Committee President of the Senate; Chairman, of the Constitution Conference; and Chairman of the Presidental Election College which elected Yuan Shih-kai the First President of China in October 1913.

Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang
王家襄字幼山

In January 1914 Yuan Shih-kai dissolved the First Parliament and in May 1914 he created a new advisory body called Tsan Cheng Yuan to act in the place of the Parliament filled with the President's nominees, of which Mr. Wang was one. The First Parliament was reconvoked in August 1916 when Yuan Shih-kai had died. Mr. Wang became President of the Senate again. After the second dissolution of the First Parliament, which occurred in June 1917, Mr. Wang was appointed Director General of the Fu Chung Corporation, a Sino-British mining concern. The second reconvocation of the First Parliament in Peking occurred in June 1922 after the Chihli-Fengtien War. Mr. Wang became a Senator, holding the position of President of the Senate until the end of 1923. He was awarded the Fifth Order of Merit in January 1920; the First Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho in October 1922; and the First Class Wenhu Decoration in February 1923.

Mr. Chen-chai P. Woo was born at Wu-Hsing Hsien, Chekiang, in 1877. He was graduated from the Kiangsu Telegraph College. Upon leaving college, Mr. Woo joined the Chinese telegraphic service where he remained for a few years. After that he went to Changsha and became Professor in English at the Hunan Provincial High College. Subsequently Mr. Woo joined the Changsha Maritime Customs as a translator. From Changsha he was transferred to the Shanghai Customs where he remained until 1911.

After the outbreak of the First Revolution in October 1911, the late General Ch'en Chi-mei became Tutu of

Mr. Chen-chai P. Woo
吳佩潢字承齋
(Wu P'ei-huang)

Shanghai and appointed Mr. Woo to the post of the Director of the Shanghai Telegraph Administration. After the Second Revolution in 1913, Mr. Woo entered business, establishing a large electrical supply company with himself as general manager.

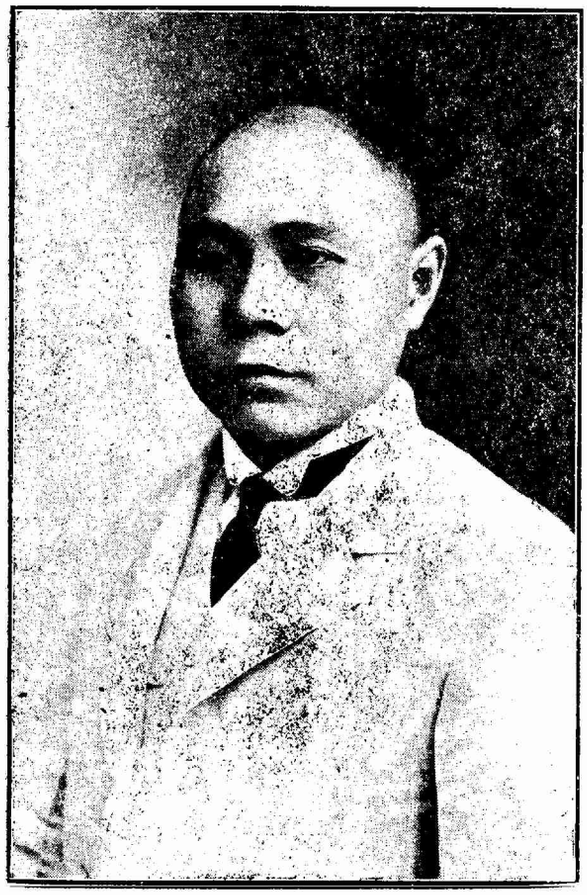
A few years later Mr. Woo became Councillor to the Kiangsu Telegraph Administration; Director of the Nanking Telegraph Office; Advisor to the Tutu of Kiangsu; Advisor to the Tuchun of Chekiang; and Inspector of the Ministry of Communications. For a time Mr. Woo was with the Canton Military government holding at different times the posts of Department Chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vice-Minister of Communications and Co-Director of the Enemy Subjects Repatriation Bureau and also of the Bureau for the Custody of Enemy Properties.

In 1922 Mr. Woo went to Peking. He was first appointed Director of the Peking Telegraph Administration but he did not take up this office. In July 1922 Mr. Woo was appointed Acting Director of the Ministry of Communications, in charge of Department of Telegraph and Telephone, holding concurrently the posts of Director General of Telegraph and Telephone Administration, President of the Commission for the study of Telegraphic Accounts System, and executive member of the Committee for the discussion of Communications relative to the redemption of Shantung.

In September 1922 Mr. Woo was appointed to hold concurrently the post of acting Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. In the same month, he was given another concurrent post as superintendent of the Commission for the Compilation of the History of Communications. He received the Second Class Tashou Chiaho Decoration. In October 1922 Mr. Woo was relieved of the post of Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. In November 1922 his acting post of Director of the Ministry of Communications was substantiated. This and several concurrent posts he held until the fall of 1923 when he left Peking for Shanghai. Since that time Mr. Woo has been the Chinese Manager of the Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Shanghai.

Mr. Wang Yu-lan was born at Hsing-Kuo Hsien, Kiangsi province, in 1887. He was graduated in law from the Central University of Japan. Mr. Wang returned to China when the First Revolution had just broken out. At once he joined the revolutionary activites in the Yangtze Valley as he had been a member of the Tung Men Hui for many years.

Mr. Wang represented Kiangsi province in the Union of Military Governments of Provinces, first at Wuchang



Mr. Wang Yu-len
王有蘭字孟迪

and later at Nanking. This Union drafted the Organic Laws of the Provisional Government which elected Dr. Sun Yat-sen as Provisional President. Mr. Wang was elected a Member of the Provisioanl National Assembly convoked at Nanking in January 1912. It was this assembly which elected Yuan Shih-kai to succeed Sun Yat-sen and also drafted the Provisional Constitution. Mr. Wang, however, resigned shortly afterwards and returned to Kiangsi.

In 1912 Mr. Wang was Director of Civil Affairs and also of Communications in Kiangsi Province. In the winter of the same year he was elected a Member of the Lower House of the First Parliament which was convoked in Peking in April 1913 and dissolved in January 1914. Owing to his participating in the Second Revolution of 1913 waged by Kuo Ming Tang leaders against Yuan Shih-kai, Mr. Wang had to take flight when the Revolution collapsed. He went to Europe to study political conditions in the different countries.

In 1915 Mr. Wang went to the South Sea Islands. There, with other Kuo Ming Tang members he organized a group to devise ways and means to raise a revolt against Yuan Shih-kai; but shortly afterwards he was arrested at Singapore by the local authorities because he was sending code cables to Yunan and Kueichow violating the martial laws which were in force owing to the World War. Early in 1916 the Singapore government released Mr. Wang. At once he returned to China and accepted a councillorship in the military government at Shao-Ching, the headquarters of the Third Revolution led by the late General Tsai Ao against Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical attempt. At the same time he was Taoyin of the Lin-Nan Circuit, Kuangtung province.

Mr. Wang went to Peking in August 1916 when the First Parliament was reconvoked. After the second dissolution of Parliament which occurred in June 1917, Mr. Wang accompanied other M.P.'s to Canton where an Extraordinary Parliament was convoked in August 1917. In 1919 Mr. Wang was Director-General of the Municipal Administration of Yunnan province. In 1920 he was Chief of the administration department of the Canton military government. The First Parliament was for the second time reconvoked in Peking in August 1922. Mr. Wang took his seat in the Lower House. He remained in Peking until the summer of 1923 when he joined the Southern government again. Mr. Wang received the Second Class Tashou Chiaho in October 1922; the Second Class Wenhu in January 1923; and the First Class Wenfu in April 1923.

New Books and Publications

Journalism

The Ethics of Journalism, by Nelson Antrim Crawford. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 264 pages, with appendices and index.

THE ETHICS OF JOURNALISM is the first attempt at a frank, comprehensive discussion of the standards of practice of journalism. The author, professor of industrial journalism at the Kansas State Agricultural College, has put into a sane and solid volume sound opinions on the profession of journalism of today, its problems, its influence for good or for evil on the present-day society. It is designed primarily for use as a textbook, yet in many ways will appeal to the intelligent reading public.

Two outstanding features seem to be the fact that Professor Crawford gives not only the efficiencies but the deficiencies of the press, and he includes in appendices various codes of ethics and rules adopted by organizations of journalists and newspapers. Extensive reference is made to other writings on journalism and to specific newspaper practices in such a way that persons other than students of journalism will find much of interest that is both substantial and stimulating.

A strong philosophy of modern journalism is set forth, and we are told: "The progress of society has always depended largely on education under the leadership of persons of creative intelligence. Improvement in journalism will come in the same way."

M. E. Votaw

St. John's University,
Shanghai, July 30, 1924.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—We have had another dull week in the cotton market, with business almost suspended on account of the militaristic squabble between Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces, and the market presenting for the greater part, an uncertain appearance, with alternative spells of weakness and strength. Professional operators in the Exchange show little decided opinion to operate on either side of the market, and are assuming a waiting attitude.

Regarding the Kiangsu and Chekiang crop outlook, the bulk of advices that have come in reports have been very favorable and a bumper yield is looked forward to. Recent reports from Chihli province indicate that crop conditions in the southern districts are more favorable and the crop being estimated to be 60% and over. In Shantung province, it is reported that worms are prevalent, due to the dryness of the weather.

Under the circumstances, the outlook for price changes in the future cannot be easily defined and conservatism should therefore be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

Receipts about 4,000 bales (about 2,400 piculs) of new season's cotton have arrived from Chekiang province, most of which was bought up for export to Canton, Swatow and Japan at Tls. 44.60 to Tls. 45.00 per picul, ex-warehouse.

Reports Received from Our Yangtsze Valley Correspondents Re-Expected Cotton Yield in the Following Producing Districts for the Season, 1924-25.

Near Yangtsze River		Near Siang River	
Silky Cotton		*Silky Cotton*	
Kiang Kow	85%	Ho Kow	85%
Chiu Tu	„	Tsao Yang	„
Shasi	„	Suih Chow	„
Loong Sing Si	„	Fan Chang	„
Mei Tou Si	„	Tso San	„
Yun Chen Si	„	Chein Kiang	„
Chiu Tse Kow	„	Sha Yang	„

Near Kin-nan Railway

Rough Cotton (Tieh-Tsze)

San Cha Bu	70%
Hsiau Kan Hsien	„
Yung Men Hsien	„
Hsao Cha Kong	„
Hwa Yuan	„
Kwang Shui	„

(*Continued on next page*)

Weekly Cotton Market Report

(Continued)

Rough Cotton (Tieh-Tsè)		*Silky & Rough Cotton*	
I-Tu	80%	Sing Kow	70%
Koon Loong	,,	Si Ma Kow	80%
Wuchang	,,	Chen Wang Kong	85%
Hwa Yung	,,	Pang Hu Kow	,,
Loong Ping	,,	Fin Shui Chui	,,
Ko Tien	,,	Mei Wong Chui	,,
Sing Ti	,,		
Chia Yu	,,		

Rough Cotton (Kasiang)		*Rough Cotton* (Liho)	
Cheong Tzi Bu	75%	Hsien Tou Chen	85%
Li Chia Chi	,,	Tien Er Ho	,,
Chi Ting	,,	Tien Men Hsien	80%
Soon Bu	,,	Yo Kow	,,
Chang Chia Chow	,,	Peng Si Ho	,,
Chenug Kwan Yi	,,	Peng Chia Chang	,,
Ma Cheng	,,	Tsai Tien	,,
Sing Chow	,,	Chien Lee	,,
San Tien	,,	Chu Ho	75%
Wu Hsieh	80%		

CHANG TEH, CHIN SI and OU CHI districts in Hunan being destroyed by floods.

The total estimated yield of cotton from Hupeh and Hunan province for the year 1924/25 is placed at approximately 2,850,000 piculs.

Yangtsze Valley Mills Consumption:—The total supply of cotton necessary for the local mills is estimated at 700,000 piculs per year.

Yarn.—Fluctuations during the past week have been unimportant, and although during the early part of the week the tendency was firm, the undertone of the market at the close was steady. Business for export has been booked to about 1,000 bales. Interior stocks are generally light and an increased demand is looked forward to as soon as the political situation is adjusted.

Liverpool, Sept. 4, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot ..... 15.25 Pence
„ Oct..... 13.92 „
„ Jan..... 13.73 „
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Sept. 4, 1924.

New York Market:—Oct..... 24.40 Cents
Dec..... 24.08 „
Jan..... 23.98 „
Mar..... 24.22 „
May..... 24.40 „
Spot..... 25.65 „
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Spst 4, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May..... Rps. 493 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ..... „ 425 „ „
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan ..... „ 469 „ „
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Sept ..... Tls. 42.00
Shanghai, Oct..... „ 39.00
M-ginned, Oct ..... „ 39.00
Taichong, Oct ..... „ 40.00
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec..... „ 40.00
Ningpo, Sept..... „ 44.00
Market:—*Weak.*

JEWELRY & CURIOS
Diamonds, Pearls, Jades, Wrist Watches
TUCK CHANG & CO.
67 Broadway

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver has advanced $\frac{9}{16}$d. during the week, to-day' quotation being 35d. spot and forward. The official T/T rate on London is 1d. higher @ 3/4$\frac{1}{2}$d. Advanced firmness has come over the market during the past few days, lack of demand coupled with some speculative selling of Gold T/T being responsible. The local situation has in no way improved and naturally very little business in passing.

The market after touching 3/5$\frac{3}{16}$d. closes a shade easier @ 3/4$\frac{7}{8}$d.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

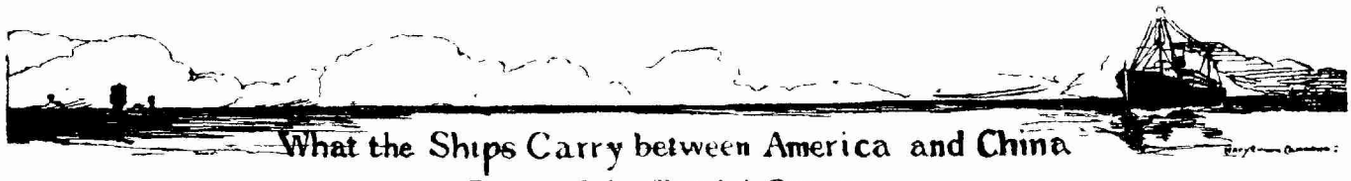
Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 47,462,000 an increase of Tls. 260,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 52,010,000 an increase of $ 230,000.
Silver Yen. .... Yen. 800,000.

Estimated value Tls. 84,949,000 as against Tls. 52,810,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for August	Thursday Sept. 4	Friday Sept. 5	Saturday Sept. 6	Monday Sept 8	Tuesday Sept. 9	Wed. Sept. 10
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.950	3/3$\frac{1}{2}$	3/3$\frac{1}{2}$	3/3$\frac{3}{4}$	3/4	3/4$\frac{1}{4}$	3/4$\frac{1}{2}$
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/3$\frac{9}{16}$	3/3$\frac{9}{16}$	3/3$\frac{13}{16}$	3/4$\frac{1}{16}$	3/4$\frac{5}{16}$	3/4$\frac{5}{16}$
4m/s ,,	—	3/3$\frac{3}{4}$	3/3$\frac{3}{4}$	3/4	3/4$\frac{1}{4}$	3/4$\frac{1}{2}$	3/4$\frac{3}{4}$
T/T India	224.750	227	226	227	228$\frac{1}{2}$	230	230$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T France	1,338.600	1380	1385	1405	1410	1420	1425
T/T N. Y.	72.930	73$\frac{1}{4}$	73$\frac{1}{2}$	73$\frac{3}{4}$	74	74$\frac{1}{4}$	75
T/T Hong	73.155	72$\frac{1}{4}$	72	71$\frac{3}{4}$	71$\frac{5}{8}$	71$\frac{3}{8}$	71
T/T Japan	56.770	55$\frac{3}{4}$	55$\frac{1}{2}$	55$\frac{3}{4}$	55$\frac{3}{4}$	55$\frac{1}{2}$	55
T/T Batavia	192.630	195$\frac{1}{4}$	195$\frac{1}{4}$	196$\frac{1}{2}$	197$\frac{3}{4}$	199	200
T/T Straits	72.160	71$\frac{1}{4}$	71$\frac{1}{4}$	70$\frac{3}{4}$	70$\frac{1}{2}$	70	69$\frac{1}{2}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/4.200	3/4$\frac{3}{4}$	3/4$\frac{3}{4}$	3/5	3/5$\frac{1}{4}$	3/6	3/6$\frac{1}{4}$
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5	3/5	3/5$\frac{1}{4}$	3/5$\frac{1}{2}$	3/6$\frac{1}{4}$	3/6$\frac{1}{2}$
6m/s ,, D/A	3/4.575	3/5$\frac{1}{8}$	3/5$\frac{1}{8}$	3/5$\frac{3}{8}$	3/5$\frac{5}{8}$	3/6$\frac{3}{8}$	3/6$\frac{5}{8}$
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,408.600	1450	1455	1475	1480	1490	1500
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	75.430	76$\frac{1}{4}$	76	76$\frac{1}{4}$	76$\frac{1}{4}$	77	77$\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s ,, Docs	—	76$\frac{3}{4}$	76$\frac{1}{2}$	76$\frac{3}{4}$	77	77$\frac{1}{2}$	78

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept 8	Spet. 9	Sept. 10
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34$\frac{6}{16}$	34$\frac{3}{8}$	34$\frac{7}{16}$	34$\frac{11}{16}$	34$\frac{3}{4}$	35
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 68$\frac{1}{2}$	G. $. 68$\frac{1}{2}$	G. $. 68$\frac{3}{8}$	G. $. 68$\frac{7}{8}$	G. $. 68$\frac{1}{8}$	G. $.69
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 269^{10}	Tls. 268^{60}	Tls. 269^{00}	Tls. 265^{40}	Tls. 263^{60}	Tls. 264^{00}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111^{00}	111^{0}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	73.65	73.45	73.0125	72.60	72.90	73.05
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	5%	9%	5%	4$\frac{1}{2}$%	4%	4$\frac{1}{2}$%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 84.50
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 444$\frac{1}{2}$
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3$\frac{15}{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5$\frac{5}{8}$
,, 4	3$\frac{15}{16}$%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4$\frac{7}{8}$
,, 6	4$\frac{1}{8}$%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10$\frac{1}{16}$



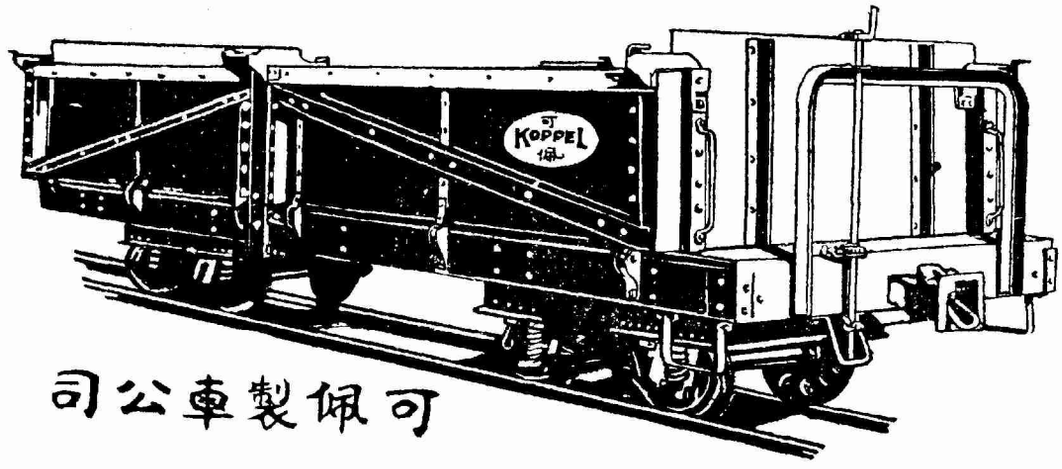
What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Aug. 1.25 equal Gold $1

S. S. Taketoyo Maru, August 12,
To Los Angeles.
Tea, Black, Hankow .. Pls. 31
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 37
Young Hyson, other Ports ,, 27
Hyson, other Ports .. ,, 6
To Baltimore:
Tea, Green:
Hyson, other Ports.... ,, 36
Straw, Braid ..... ,, 13
To Boston.
Tea Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 19
To Providence
Silk, Refuse:
Shanghai, Bls. 19... ,, 63.67
To New York:
Tea, Black Hankow.. ,, 71
,, .. Kiukiang.. ,, 92
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo ,, 178
Young Hyson, other Ports..... Pls. 18
Antimony Regulus.... ,, 1,260
Bristles ..... ,, 270
Camphor ..... ,, 200
Egg Yolk, Dried..... ,, 53
Feathers, Duck ..... ,, 17
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 1,448
Straw Braid ..... ,, 21
Skins, Goat, Tanned.. Pcs. 1,100
Hats, Rush..... 103,500
S. S. President Jackson, Aug. 9.
To Seattle:
Tea, Black, Hankow. Pls. 17
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo ,, 508
,, other Ports ,, 73
Young Hyson, other Ports ,, 79
Egg, Yolk, Dried .... ,, 120
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 4,402
Walnuts, Kernels.... ,, 17
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 1,880
To Plainsfield.
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 373
To Baltimore.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 235
,, Kiukiang ,, 4
Imperial Kiukiang .. ,, 4
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 91
,, ,, other Porrs ,, 22
Hyson, Kiukiang.... ,, 33
Bristles ..... ,, 109
Fgg Albumen, Dried .. ,, 17
,, Yolk, Dried .... ,, 50
To Buffalo
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai, Bls. 109 Pls. 107.65
Intestines, Pigs', Salted . ,, 11
,, Sheep's ,, .. ,, 25
To Chicago
Tea, Green
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 424
Gunpowder, Kiukiang.. ,, 8
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 63
,, ,, other Ports ,, 48
Hyson, Kiukiang. .. ,, 39
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 1,047
To New York
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
Wnite,other Ports, Bls. 30 Pls. 30.22
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Other Ports,
Bls. 110 ..... Pls. 111.78
Silk, Waste:
Other Ports, Bls. 2 ... ,, 6.28
Bristles ..... ,, 54
Egg Yolk, Dried .... ,, 225
Feathers ..... ,, 76
Straw Braid, White.... ,, 16
Wool Sheep,'s ..... ,, 351
Skins, Goat, Tanned .. Pcs. 1,250
,, Marmot..... ,, 5,550
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 45,037
S. S. Empress of Australia Aug. 16,
To Boston
Tea, Black, Hankow .. Pls. 87
Ten, Green:
Gunpowder, Kiukiang ,, 9
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 55
,, ,, other Ports ,, 36
Hyson, Kiukiang.... ,, 26
To Hamilton
Tea, Green:
Hyson, Kiukiang.... Pls. 5
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 4
To Toledo.
Tea, Green:
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 19
,, ,, other Ports ,, 91
Hyson, Kiukiang ..... ,, 31
Hyson, other Ports .. ,, 25
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 202
To Chicago
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 40 Pls. 40.62
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 59
Gunpowder, Kiukiang ,, 25
Young Hyson, ,, ,, 37
,, ,, other Ports ,, 135
Hair, Nets.....Hk. Tls. 1,623
To New York
Silk Piece Goods..... Pls. 2.97
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports,
Bls. 330..... Pls. 322.52
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 15 ,, 14.96
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild other Ports,
Bls. 220..... Pls. 225 29
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo .. Pls. 486
Bristles ..... ,, 54
Chinaware, Coarse .... ,, 134
Chinaware, Fine ..... ,, 185
Skins, Dog..... Pcs. 3,672
,, Marmot ..... ,, 11,514
,, Moufflon ..... ,, 7,968
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 646
S. S Manila Maru, August 16,
To Seattle:
Tea, Green:
Gunopwder, Ningpo.. Pls. 198
To Chicago
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 41
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 42
,, ,, other Ports ,, 33
Hyson, Kiukiang ... ,, 48
To New York:
Bristles ..... Pls. 50
Camphor ..... ,, 200
S. S. Korea Maru, August 11, from U. S. A.
Leather, Calf ..... Pls. 9
Cigarettes..... Mille 25,000
S. S. President Polk, August 13, from U S. A.
Woolen Goods, Unclassed Yds. 366
Waterproof Cloth..... ,, 1,202
Brass Baas, Old ..... Pls. 73
,, Tubes, Old .... ,, 156
Copper Bars Old..... ,, 6
Iron Bolts and Nuts..... ,, 8
,, Defective Wire Rods ,, 852
,, Plates..... ,, 186
,, Plate Cuttings.... ,, 295
,, Pipe Fittings..... ,, 47
,, Washers ..... ,, 88
Tinned Plates Plain... ,, 506
Metals, Unclassed..... ,, 15
Bronze Powder ..... ,, 11
Butter..... ,, 4
Cheese ..... ,, 4
Coffee Beans ..... ,, 10
Dextrine..... ,, 16
Glass, Broken..... ,, 520
Gum, Arabic..... ,, 27
Indigo Paste, Artificial. ,, 1,969
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture ,, 1,041
Leather, Sole ..... ,, 13
,, Calf ..... ,, 4
Oakum ..... ,, 11
Oranges, Fresh ..... ,, 23
Paints, Unclassed ..... ,, 5
Paper, Printing..... ,, 246
,, Unclassed ..... ,, 33
Paste ..... ,, 13
Quaker Oota ..... ,, 71
Raisins ..... ,, 4,020
Soda, Caustic ..... ,, 368
Twine ..... ,, 9
Oil, Lubricating Mineral Galls. 22,104
,, Transformer ..... ,, 158
Paints, Unclassed..... ,, 450
Rum ..... ,, 12,936
Turpentine, Vegetable.. ,, 108
Varnish ..... ,, 100
Clocks ..... Pcs. 744
Lanterns..... ,, 9,900
Leather, Imitation.... ,, 27
Lemons, Fresh ..... ,, 3,000
Machines ..... ,, 25
Motor-cars..... ,, 5
Oilcloth ..... ,, 3,428
Typewriters .. .. ,, 53
Cigarettes ..... Mills. 20,043
Glass, Window, Colored Sq. ft. 1,300
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. Hk. Tls. 2,844
Machinery ..... Hk. Tls. 41,417

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

30-075

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V.Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality. 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Sept. 8, 1924, Cause No. 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd; on motion to set; continued to Sept. 15th.

" 8, " " " 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; on motion to set; continued to Sept. 15th.

" 8, " " " 2467, Hall & Holtz Ltd. v. C. Duffin; on motion to set; assigned.

" 8, " " " 2455, In re Bankruptcy of Mei Ren Co Inc.; on petition for bankruptcy proceedings; submitted.

" 8, " " " 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's will; on offer to purchase certain shares of stock; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Sept. 6, 1924, Crim. No. 666, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 6, " " " 665, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 6, " " " 669, U. S. v. E. I. Basha; plea of guilty entered; testimony taken of A. Telfer, W. R. Kinipple, defendant; submitted.

UNITED STATES v. LAWRENCE D. KEARNY
(Continued from last week)

It would seem immaterial, therefore, whether or not the provisions of the earlier treaties are actually incorporated in the latest one. If they are they do not need re-enactment and if they are not they must, nevertheless, be considered as still in force.

But counsel's main contention is that all of these provisions were superseded and abrogated by a Congressional "Joint Resolution to prohibit the exportation of arms or munitions of war from the United States to certain countries and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1922.[11] To this contention we cannot agree. The resolution does not seem to meet the test of the dictum above cited—i. e., it does not "cover the whole subject-matter of the former treaties"—for they deal generally with contraband trade in China, while the resolution relates merely to "the exportation of arms or munitions of war from the United States." Not only is the scope of the resolution much narrower than that of the treaties, but it is evidently directed at those residing in another locality and intended to meet a different situation. Nor can we regard the expression contained in a consular letter produced by counsel to the effect that "there would appear to be no need to consult previous documents dealing with the matter" as equivalent to the construction of a treaty by the political department of the government which must be accepted by Courts within the rule [12] invoked by counsel. International agreements of such vast and far-reaching importance as these three treaties between the United States and China cannot thus be disposed of.

II

Assuming, however, that all of these treaty provisions are in force in some form, we have to consider counsel's further contention that they do not prescribe "an offense against the United States," within the terms of the statute above quoted penalizing the crime of conspiracy. It is claimed that these treaty provisions are not self-executing; but we are unable to see why not. They prohibit contraband trade in China on the part of American citizens, define its scope and impose penalties for carrying it on. These provisions appear to us practically equivalent to the ordinary penal statute and we see no reason why they could not be enforced by an ordinary criminal prosecution. True the penalties are somewhat unusual—leaving the offender "to be dealt with by the Chinese government" and, later, confiscation—but this Court is given discretion to impose additional ones.[13]

11. U. S. Stats. at Large, II Sess., 67th Congress, 361.
12. Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law (2nd. ed.) VI, 1036.
13. U. S. Rev. Stats., sec. 4101; U. S. v. Grimsinger, I Extrater. Cases, 282.

Judgments and Orders:

Sept. 5, 1924, Cause No. 2486, Fair v. Fair; order for suit in forma pauperis.
" 8, " " " 2455, In re Bankruptcy of Mei Ren Co. Inc.; order of reference.
" 8, " " " 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's will; order on offer to purchase certain shares of stock.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 6, 1924, Crim. No. 666, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
" 6, " " " 665, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc; defendant assessed costs
" 6, " " " 669, U. S. v. E. I. Basha; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 16, 1924, 10 am C. No. 2465, S. Hughes et al v. S/S "Owego."
" 24, " 10 am, " " 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.
" 30, " 10 am, " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Sept. 4, 1924, Cause No. 2485, Wai Sia Sz v. Sidney A. Moss; complaint; summons issued.
" 4, " " " 2467, Hall & Holtz Ltd. v. C. Duffin; motion to set
" 5, " " " 2486, Fair v. Fair; petition; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
" 5, " " " 2484 Bowen v. Bowen; affidavit.
" 5, " " " 2488, In re estate of Norah Inez Hilton, deceased; petition.
" 6, " " " 2175, Leonard G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; notice of appeal; motion for stay of execution.
" 6, " " " 2485, Wai Sia Sz v. Sidney A. Moss; marshal's return of summons.
" 8, " " " 2175, Leonard G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al., notice of motion.
" 9, " " " 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 3, 1924, Civil No. 180, D. L. Zee v. E. Beeks; complaint; summons issued.
" 5, " Crim. " 669, U. S. v. E. I Basha; complaint.
" 6, " Civil " 181, North China Garage Co. Ltd. v. M. L Heen; complaint; summons issued.
" 6, " " " 180, D. L Zee v E Beeks; marshal's return of summons.
" 8, " " " 181, North China Garage Co. Ltd. v. M. L. Heen; marshal's return of summons.
" 8, " Crim. " 670, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; complaint.
" 9, " Civil " 101, Tam Shui Ming v. A. R. Burt; praecipe for execution; writ of execution issued.
" 9, " " " 166, Vazlave Zila v. M. Y. Mesa; praecipe for execution; writ of execution issued.
" 9, " " " 177, Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd. v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; writ of execution issued.

For, if legislation was necessary to make these treaties operative, we think it has been provided; beginning with

> "An act to carry into effect certain provisions in the Treaties between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consuls of the United States in those countries,"[14]

passed less than four years after the ratification of our treaty with China of 1844.

The first two sections of that act provided:

> "To carry into full effect the provisions of the treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and forty-four, with the Chinese empire, the commissioner and consuls of the United States, duly appointed to reside in China, shall, in addition to the other powers and duties imposed upon them by the provisions of said treaty, be vested with the judicial authority herein described, which shall appertain to the said office of commissioner and consul, and be a part of the duties belonging thereto.
>
> * * * In regard to crimes and misdemeanors, the said public functionaries are hereby fully empowered to arraign, and try, in the manner herein provided, all citizens of the United States charged with offences against law, which shall be committed in the dominions of China, including Macao, and, upon conviction, to sentence such offenders in the manner herein authorized; and the said functionaries and each of them are hereby authorized to issue all such processes as are suitable and necessary to carry this authority into execution."[15]

Another section contains the following:

> "In all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, the punishment of crime provided for by this act shall be fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the functionary who decides the case, but subject to the regulations herein contained, and such as may hereafter be made. It shall, however, be the duty of each and every functionary to allot punishment according to the magnitude and aggravation of the offence."[16]

All of these provisions were reenacted and extended to other countries by a subsequent statute[17] on the same subject and later carried into the Revised Statutes.[18] Finally the jurisdiction thereby granted was expressly transferred to this Court by the Act[19] creating it.

By this legislation, therefore, this Court is expressly empowered "to arraign and try * * * II citizens of the United States, charged with offenses against law," in China, and this grant of jurisdiction is made for the express purpose of carrying "into full effect the provisions of the treaties".[20] Then, as if to meet just such a situation as this, the Court is authorized to supplement the treaty by imposing penalties at its discretion.[21]

Now the phrase "offenses against law" is much broader than if it had read "statutory" or even "common law" offenses. For in American jurisprudence a treaty is law. Nay, more, it is part of "the supreme Law of the Land".[22]

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14. Act of Congress of Aug. 11, 1848, 9 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 150.
15. Id., Secs. 1 and 2.
16. Id., Sec. 14.
17. Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess, I, Ch. 179.
18. Secs. 4083, 4084 and 4101.
19. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 3934, Sec. 1.
20. U. S. Rev. Stats. Sec. 4083.
21. U.S. Rev. Stats. Sec. 4101; U.S. v. Grimsinger, I Extraterr. Cases, 282.
22. Constitution, Art. VI

(Continued next week)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20
Pukow ... ... d.											8.50	10.00	T. P. L. Express
Huachowfu ... d.											17.08	19.48	T. P. L. Mail
Tsinanfu ... ... d.											2.04	5.58	
Tientsin Central a.											—	—	
Do. d.											10.15	15.32	
Tientsin East... a.											—	15.42	
Do. d.											10.25		
Peking ... ... a.											14.25		

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											9.05		
Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		19.50
Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		16.02
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Soochow ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.40	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55

Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.		*8.25*	*9.28*	*13.45*	*15.48*	*17.35*	*18.35*	*19.38*
Sungkiang .....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai .....dep.		10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehsah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	--	..	..	22.17
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51
Hangchow .....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45
Zahkou .....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Zahkou..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.58*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.37*
Shanghai South .....a.	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14.10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei .....d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield .....d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.... ...a.	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun .....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	---	---	17.56	21.57
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	---	---	18.15	22.15

Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	---	---	18.30	23.25
Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15